The London and China Telegraph. 新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. AND MESSAGERIES MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XII.—No. 376.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1870. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports.	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received this day.
JAPAN — Yokohama	Aug. 5	Sept. 22	Sept. 23*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	July 29	" 17	" 17*
Hakodadi	—	—	" 14*
Nagasaki			
CHINA — Peking	—	—	" 17
Tien-tsin			
Chefoo			
New-chwang			
Hankow	July 29	" 17	" 17
Kiu-kiang			" 19
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	Aug. 5	" 17	" 22
Ningpo			
Foochow	" 5	" 16	" 23
Formosa			
Amoy			
Swatow			
Hong Kong	" 12	" 19	" 29
Canton	—	—	" 26
Macao	—	—	" 27
PHILIPPINES— Manila	—	—	Mail missed.
COCHIN-CHINA— Saigon			
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	Sept. 30
BORNEO—Labuan			
Sarawak			
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	" 28
Samarang	—	—	" 25
Sourabaya	—	—	" 22
MALACCA STRAITS— Singapore	Sept. 2	Oct. 2	Oct. 7
Penang	" 2	" 7	" 9
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	" 18
Colombo	Sept. 23	Oct. 17	" 17

* By Pacific mail, *via* San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The above mail was delivered *via* Brindisi this morning, its due date. The next inward mail (French) is due on the 21st inst., and will bring dates Yokohama, Oct. 2; Shanghai, Oct. 5; Hong Kong, Oct. 11; Singapore, Oct. 19.

Telegrams *via* Galle in advance of the mail leaving Shanghai Oct. 19, Hong Kong, Oct. 25, were received on the 10th inst.; by Grant's Line, *via* Kiachta, there are no later telegrams than those to the 19th Oct., reported in our last issue.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per Pacific mail steamer *Great Republic*, arrived at San Francisco Oct. 16.—From Yokohama and Hong Kong.—For San Francisco: Messrs. C. P. Welsh, U.S.N., Geo. F. Waters, Mrs. M. D. Partridge and daughter, Mr. J. S. Tobias, Mrs. L. Davis, Messrs. L. E. Ross, J. F. Schwartz, R. Miler, A. D. Segelke, Mrs. M. Billings, Messrs. E. M. Billing, G. Ganzert. M. Hoefich, Mrs. G. F. Verbeck and three children, Messrs. Walter, A. Stock, wife, and two children, Albt Landon, five Japanese officials of high rank, Messrs. C. F. Norris, R. Mead, C. Aberlenke, E. Mergell, Hans Alden, T. Rohan, A. Resrere, H. Glackmyer, Chas. Magee, S. Taylor, C. Hopkins, J. Henley, Thos. Whitney, W. Birch, J. Brown, W. Stanley, W. N. Peacock, C. Preston, R. Robertson, H. Burnett, F. J. Graves, and 500 Chinese in steerage. For New York: Messrs. Francis Oakey, C. Lambert, J. O. Leary, T. Thomas, S. L. Phelps, G. W. Hoyt, nineteen Japanese officials of high rank, Messrs. R. Ross, J. B. Marshal, E. W. Thomas, D. E. Marshal. For Europe: Mrs. J. S. Burdon and three children, Mr. T. Niken, three Japanese officers.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, expected to arrive Nov. 18.—From Yokohama: Mr. Pilligrin. From Shanghai: Mrs. Cowie, Mr. Hodd, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Howlett, Mr. Brand. From Hong Kong: Mr. H. Wade, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Pearcy, Mr. Deacon Mrs. Hilland, two children and servant. From Singapore: Captain and Mrs. Paré and two children. From Galle: Dr. and Mrs. Gray, Captain Clarke, Mrs. Fergusson, Mrs. Leechman, two children and servant, and seven second-class passengers

To Suez —From Shanghai: Mr. Ponamery. From Singapore: Mr. Nottlethon.

To Aden.—From Penang: Sheik Mahomed Benjamin and servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bangalore*, from Southampton, Nov. 12.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Sluys. To Shanghai: Mr. Simon. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Robertson. To Singapore: H.E. Vice-Admiral Uhlenbeck, Mrs. and Miss Uhlenbeck, Mr. Guyot, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. A. M. Aitken. To Batavia: Mr. Buyn. To Ceylon: Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Simpson, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wright, Mr. J. Whyte, Rev. A. P. Lovekin, Mr. A. E. Carey.

Per P. and O. steamer from Suez, Nov. 27.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. L. Brown, Dr. Dods. To Batavia: Mr. Maarschalk. To Ceylon: Colonel Byrde.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, Nov. 26—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Pedder. To Singapore: Mr. L. J. Fraser. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. E. Chinery, Mr. James Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Per steamer *Nestor* (Holt's Line) sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 9.—To Penang: Mr and Mrs. Oldham. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, three children, and one servant, Mr. H. Hewitson, Mr. G. Hartig, Mr. A. Aitken, Mr. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sluiter and two children. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. B. Aubert, Mr. J. S. E. Simmonds, Rev. T. Talbot, Mr. C. A. Lord, Dr. M. Dickson, Miss Milleard, Mrs. Dreschen, Mrs. Smallbridge.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Dates received by the Pacific mail are to Sept. 23. The P. and O. mail of July 29 arrived Sept. 14, and the French mail of Aug. 5 arrived on 22nd Sept.

We learn from the *Japan Mail* that the Japanese Government intend sending an officer to Hong Kong to inspect the gaol. There can be no doubt that the Japanese Commissioners will be much struck by the European system, which is so admirably carried out in Hong Kong. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese will think themselves justified in adopting a similar mode in their own prisons.

From Nee-e-gata we hear that the rice crop of the province of Echigo promises extremely well this year, and that great hopes are formed of the benefit likely to accrue therefrom, both to the foreign and native interests of that port. The prosperity of Nee-e-gata must depend on its rice trade; and the plains of Echigo, of which it forms the outlet, are the richest and most extensive rice lands in Japan.

Seven persons have lately been executed at Nee e gata for making false kinsatz. We can understand from this example why the Yedo Government hesitate to adopt the recommendation to mercy presented by the consular corps in favour of a Chinese and two Japanese in the recent forgery case at Yokohama.

We have already drawn attention to the Japanese proclamation of neutrality. The full text of the proclamation is now to hand. It consists of thirteen clauses, and is very clearly worded. It commences by ordering "all Japanese subjects, in consequence of the neutral attitude of Japan, to abstain from discussing the question on which side the right or wrong lies, not only in written documents, but in conversation." The strictest rules are laid down to give impartial supplies to the vessels belonging to either of the contending parties, and to prevent their engaging in or near the Japanese harbours; and Japanese subjects are prohibited from embarking goods on board any vessel engaged in hostilities. In order to enforce the observance of the regulations relating to foreigners, Japanese men-of-war are stationed at the following ports—two at Yokohama, three at Hiogo, three at Nagasaki, one at Hakodadi, and two at Shinagawa.

It is stated that the P. and O. steamer *Delhi* will take direct for Europe, through the Suez Canal, the first of the season's export of silkworm cards.

HIOGO AND OSAKA TRADE RETURNS.

The statistics of trade for the six months ending the 30th June, compiled by the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce, present so remarkable an increase, both in exports and imports, when compared with the returns of the corresponding period last year, that we cannot but regard them as highly encouraging, notwithstanding the unquestionable fact that

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exceptional circumstances have exercised a very material influence on the development of the trade in both branches. For the half-year just closed the total value of imports, exclusive of treasure, was Mexican $4,803,534, against a total of $2,032,395 for the first half of last year—an increase of $2,771,139, or considerably more than double. The returns of the exports during the same periods, however, reveal a still greater proportionate increase. Leaving treasure out of the question, we find a total value of $2,149,711 for the first six months of 1870, against $551,820 for the first half of last year, or an increase very nearly fourfold. Among exports—which as they are least likely to fluctuate with exceptional circumstances, we will deal with first—the chief articles which show an increase are: silk, $681,295; tea, $274,802; camphor, $46,042; and copper, $278,270. The *Hiogo News* justly observes that, if the deficient harvest of last year has forced the natives to hurry forward their produce in order to exchange it for rice and peas, the near approach of famine may eventually prove to have been a blessing in disguise, by stimulating the production of articles which will always find a market, and generally show a handsome return to the producer. We have no doubt that our contemporary's views on this subject will be shared by all who are interested in the development of the ports which he represents. There can be no doubt that the enormous increase of the imports was due to the deficient crops; but the fact that the exports could be quadrupled in a single year of exceptional industry, while the imports were only required to be doubled in a year of exceptional scarcity, is testimony so conclusive as to the resources and prospects of Hiogo and Osaka that no comment could add to its force. From the returns before us it is evident that sustained industry, at the present rate of supply, will make the exports pay for the imports in years of average harvest. And, with an inexhaustible fund of exports, the demand for which is increasing beyond calculation, what more encouraging prospect can be shown by any community than is revealed here?

CHINA.

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PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

The following is a literal translation of the memorial addressed by the various representatives of Foreign Governments in Peking to Prince Kung, after the perpetration of the massacre at Tientsin. It would be impossible to give any adequate idea of the vague, weak, and purposeless style of this document if it were abridged. It bears strong internal evidence of having been largely seasoned with euphuistic phraseology by the same authority who has so often tried to "make things pleasant" to the Home Government by telegraph.

Peking, June 24, 1870.

Monseigneur,—It is with the deepest grief and indignation that the undersigned representatives of foreign Governments accredited to China have learned the news of the atrocious crime which has been committed at Tientsin, at one of the very gates of the capital of the empire. The Consul of France, the missionaries, and the Sisters of Charity, as well as the French subjects residing at Tientsin, have been massacred, and their establishments burned. And according to the information, somewhat indefinite, it is true, which has reached Peking, it is to be feared that the fanatical populace may have gone to other excesses against the foreign residents of Tientsin.

The undersigned do not doubt that the Government of the Emperor, in its high wisdom, shares the general indignation felt at the atrocities committed, and is conscious of the grave responsibility which rests upon it, as well as of its duty to take the indispensable steps to prevent a repetition of acts which could not fail to seriously compromise the position of the Imperial Government with the whole world.

The events at Tientsin prove that foreigners are not sufficiently protected by the local authorities in China. It is therefore the interest of the Imperial Government itself to demonstrate, by unmistakable acts, its firm determination to assure, through the whole extent of chinese territory, the safety of the residents who are confided to its loyalty. If such a catastrophe can occur eighty miles from the capital of the Empire the undersigned cannot refrain from apprehending that, unless the guilty are promptly punished, new crimes will be perpetrated at places more distant from the capital, where the action of the central authority is still less efficacious. It is therefore indispensable that the world, in learning the news of this crime, should be informed at the same time that justice has been done, and that it may be reassured as to the lot of its citizens confided to the protection of China.

REHFUES, Ministre Plenipotentiare de Prusse.
F. F. LOW, Ministre P. des Etats Unis.
KINT DE ROODENBECK, Ministre P. de Belgique.
ADOLFO PATXOT, Ministre P. d'Espagne.
COMTE DE ROCHECHOUART, Chargé d'Affaires de France.
BUTZOW, Chargé d'Affaires de Russie.
T. F. WADE, Chargé d'Affaires de la Grande Bretagne.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier*, writing from Tientsin on the 17th September, gives another version of the Imperial edict issued on the 11th August. He says:—"The two magistrates, *i.e.*, the ex-Fu and the ex-Hsien, have been arrested, and are to be sent to Peking to-morrow, along with such other of the murderers as have been arrested during the month. This has come through foreign official channels, and is confirmed by the natives to-day. One of the rioters has committed suicide in prison. It is rumoured that some strong representations of Mr. Wade had the effect of rousing the Chinese Government to this unexpected state of activity. A rumour equally probable is that the Mahommedan rebellion is gaining strength and exciting fears for the safety of the existing Government. Ting, it is said, continues his arrests, and is very wroth at the supineness of the local officials. Many of them he has sent to scour the country in all directions for several hundred li, and in the meantime retains their wives and children in the yamen until their return."

I am without special news from Peking, but I hear it reported that the Tsung-li-yamen professes its willingness to give up the Fu and Hsien if Rochechouart will promise that nothing and no one else will be demanded of them. Mr. Low, it is reported, has told the Tung-chow missionaries that, since they have left their station, they had better all go home. If this is true it is full time that Mr. Low went home too; for, so far as can be seen or heard, a more useless man as minister could hardly be. Send us Ross Browne back to Peking again.

SHANGHAI.

The dates by this mail are to the 22nd Sept. The French mail of Aug. 5 arrived out on the 17th with telegrams to 17th Aug. Via Kiachta telegrams extended to Sept. 1.

The following summary is from the *North China Herald* of Sept. 22:—

There has been no local news of interest; everything is perfectly quiet in Shanghai. Any number of rumours gain currency among the people in regard to the course of affairs, but they are more or less vague, and not worth repeating.

A general parade of the S. V. C. is to be held to-morrow, and seamen and marines from the U.S. *Benicia* are to join in the display. It is hoped that the commanders of the English, French, and Russian men-of-war in harbour will also land some men on the occasion.

A correspondent writes:—"The literary examinations at Hangchow closed on the 16th of the present Chinese month, and the 10,000 candidates are now rapidly dispersing in peace. During the confinement in the hall of examination six of the scholars died. It is said their bodies were thrust out through a hole in the wall, and left to be cared for by friends, if there were any present. While the examination was in progress, the city was thronged with visitors, scholars, and soldiers. In several street chapels there was daily preaching by native ministers or foreign missionaries. The audiences were good, and invariably behaved with decorum. In the midst of so many unpleasant rumours and events, it is pleasant to see that, at one point of foreign residence, the critical moment, when so large a body of the turbulent anti-foreign element was collected, has passed without any disturbance. The walls around the Tartar portion of the city, which were destroyed by the Taipings, are being rebuilt; and it is said the city is again to be garrisoned."

We regret to have to record another attack on missionaries, though this time, fortunately, no life has been lost. A Chinese mob pulled down a Catholic Church at Wooching, on the Poyang Lake, on the 10th inst., and fears are entertained that they may extend their violence to Kiukiang and other mission establishments in the neighbourhood. The rioters were perfectly organised, as they were at Tientsin; for when they were on the point of setting fire to the adjacent buildings they were ordered to refrain, and obeyed. The houses of some converts were pulled down, and themselves maltreated. The Taoutai was appealed to, but uselessly. The case may be suggestive to those who ridicule "warnings," for it may be remembered that threatening placards were posted at Kiukiang on the 7th instant; and, a commencement having been made in the neighbourhood, the priests much fear that this threat also may be realised.

We have no very definite news from Tientsin, though reports have been rather thick. The Chinese believe, amongst other things, that the demand for Chên-kwo-Jui's head has been foregone, but that the French Chargé d'Affairs has demanded a sum of Tls. 2,000,000 compensation, about which there is likely to be difficulty. The French say, on the other hand, that this sum has been offered by Prince Kung. We think it will be a pity if the belief first expressed by the Chinese, that money would enter largely into the question, be confirmed; as large monetary exactions do not tend to raise the foreign character in the eyes of the Chinese. The case is too serious for money consideration other than the making good of losses. Punishment was what was needed, and punishment so marked as to be a guarantee for the future; and this is the main object that should be kept in view.

Be this as it may, we are reliably informed that the question of peace is by no means decided; that Prince Kung is inclined to accede to the French demands, and is anxious to maintain peace at all hazards, that the two Empresses support him, and are strongly opposed to any further trouble; but that Prince Kung's brother, the seventh prince, known as the Chi Ye, is bent on war, and is confident of being able to repel any attempts that the French may make. As this last personage holds a post equivalent to commander-in-chief of the whole Chinese army, and is very intimate with Chen-kwo-Jui, he may have very important influence on the course of affairs with foreigners, and the settlement of the pending negotiations. Chen-kwo-Jui has just been distributing pen, ink, and paper to the 20,000 students locked up in the Examination Hall at Peking at last dates, thus bidding for popularity amongst the literati. The murder of Ma-Hsin is

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talked of among the Chinese at Peking as being the result of his pro-foreign proclamations. We very much regret to hear that the Chinese mission to Paris is so far arranged that its members are preparing to start. We look upon any transfer of the negotiation from Tientsin to Europe as a fatal error; and trust that European Powers will refuse to recognise any such proposal. The greatest hope of peace is that Prince Kung will abandon his vacillating policy and make a firm stand; and if he can so far abandon Chinese finesse as to insist on carrying out at once his own views he has the power to put an end to the matter by accepting the French demands or a compromise.

The *Courier* reports that 15,000 Koreans have made their way from their own country into Russian territory. The Russian Government have fed as many as possible of the people, who have thus been thrown on their hospitality; but the Korean Government are greatly enraged at the emigration, and have, through the medium of some Chinese officials, demanded of the Russians that the refugees should be returned. The Russians, on the other hand, being very willing to retain the Koreans, have made a counter claim on the Korean Government for reimbursement of the cost of the food, &c., supplied to the poor people, and as this will probably be assessed at such a sum as will be beyond the power of the Korean Government conveniently to meet, the probability is that Russia has gained an accession of 15,000 good settlers to the maritime region of Eastern Siberia, which is at the same time a gain to civilisation.

The sale by auction of the fine steamer *Tapangnyo*, advertised for the 20th, did not take place, there not being an attendance of such bidders as to make a sale probable. The auction was therefore adjourned *sine die*.

The new flag-staff at the British Consulate, consisting of an iron base with wooden prolongation, was inaugurated in the presence of a company of the officers and men of H. M. S. *Zebra* and others; so that the British flag after a lengthened period of invisibility again waves over the picturesque Consulate Compound.

HONG KONG.

The advices from this port extend to the 29th Sept.; the outward mail, with dates from London to the 12th August, arrived out on the 19th Sept.

THE TYPHOON.

The *China Mail* gives a full account of the late Typhoon. The barometer became unsteady on Saturday (September 22nd), and the clouds were portentiously low and threatening. Notwithstanding these appearances, and consequent prophecies, several of the colonial yachts went out on their usual Sunday cruise. It was not until six o'clock that the wind assumed a forcible aspect; and even then the decline shown by the barometer was so gradual that it was believed by many that it was a false alarm after all. On Sunday morning the glass gradually fell; the wind (very light) holding steadily at W.N.W.; during the day the barometer fell nearly four-tenths, the weather being pleasant though the sky was overcast, the thermometer ranging from 82 deg. to 86 deg. About six P.M. it commenced to rain, and the wind gradually rose, veering from W.N.W. to N.W. During the night the glass fell gradually but surely, and about three A.M. on Monday it blew heavily in gusts, with much rain; the glass marking 29.40. At about seven A.M. the barometer was steady at 29.20, and even rose a little, but soon fell again, and the squalls increased in weight and strength. At ten A.M. the glass at Messrs. Falconer's, which is considered the standard in the colony, stood at 29.23, being 12-100s lower than during the height of the typhoon of '67. The sea rose rapidly, and the wind veered to N.E., from which quarter it blew steadily and heavily for some hours. The Praya wall gave way in several places, and the wharf on the Praya belonging to Wohang went by the board. The vessels in the harbour commenced dragging, and the Annamite steamer *Dong Wue*, the *Delaware* (just arrived from Singapore) and the *Yesso* were in dangerous proximity to each other for some time. At eleven the glass was still falling and stood (the standard) at 29.14, the wind increasing and drawing slightly to the eastward. As this was the lowest point ever marked by this glass before, in Hong Kong, matters assumed a serious aspect, business was generally suspended, and residents generally shut their houses and prepared for a typhoon. The sea broke heavily over the Praya, flooding the Chinese houses at the westward and covering with spray the European buildings on the Praya Central. As the tide ebbed the reflux meeting the wind got up a short but heavy sea. The *Dong Wue* dragged foul of the *Delaware*, jamming her smoke stack under the latter's bows and carrying it away; her bulwarks were badly stove and the two vessels remained in contact for some time; the precise amount of damage we have not as yet been able to ascertain. At about 1.45 the gale was at its height, the standard marking 29.10, and the other barometers 28.90; the wind blew fearfully, and the sea made a clean breach over the Praya from east to west. Messrs. Hook and Son's cargo-boats, which had been anchored off Pedder's Wharf, were in great jeopardy, and after losing their masts two of them were driven ashore, and landed on the wharf opposite Messrs. Russell and Co.'s. Many Chinese boats shared the same fate, and the Praya along its entire length was strewed with fragments of wreck and general *debris*. The barque *Jane* drifted down on to the *Sin Nansing*, but the latter having steam up easily eluded her, and took up a position on the other side of t harbour.

We regret to learn that the yacht *Fairy* was lost near Lowkewan, and a French sailor drowned, a French gentleman who was on board being saved by the Chinese. A junk containing some thirty or forty Chinese, mostly women, capsized just opposite Kowloong Rock, near Kowlong City. Mr. Beart with great gallantry and promptitude brought his yacht *Zephyr* to an anchor, and, by the use of life-buoys and other means, succeeded in saving all hands. The flagstaff at the peak snapped like a walking-stick. The scene from the Praya front looking seaward was most fearfully magnificent, the various craft tossing like cockle-shells upon the seething waters of the bay, and the blinding squalls driving in through the Lyeemoon as if in hot haste to increase the terrible tumult already visible all over the harbour. The Praya wall formed a sort of irregular fringe to the boiling mass of water; the spray in many instances went up sheer forty or fifty feet on the houses fronting the Praya.

From the direction of the wind it is presumed that the typhoon sprung into existence somewhere on the coast of Japan. Being of enormous calibre, and travelling very slowly, it made its way southward to the eastward of Formosa and entered the China Sea through the Bashee Channel. The course it was taking would have brought the centre nearly directly over Hong Kong, but it it is supposed that, impinging on Formosa, it passed to the eastward.

About three o'clock the squalls appeared to lose in violence; but the barometer still continued to fall. The lull was only the usual precursor of a change of wind, and indicated that the centre of the storm was in our immediate vicinity. About 4.30 the gale recommenced, the wind coming heavily and steadily from E.S.E.; the glass has (as we go to press) evidently reached its lowest point—marking 29 on Falconer's standard glass—and shows symptoms of a rise. The height of the gale, therefore, had yet to come. The Praya Wall, from Lane, Crawford and Co.'s to the extreme west, was a mass of ruins; in some places cavities have been eaten out to the depth of from four to eight feet. To the westward of the Harbour Master's Office great damage was done both on shore and afloat. The streets were strewn with tiles, and a large number of Chinchew and coasting junks piled upon the rocky beach outside the Bund. Mr. Hook's cargo boats rode out the gale hopefully in the earlier part of the day; but as the gale rose to its greatest height, masts were cut away, and at last they got adrift on the Bund. The scene at this stage was a most exciting one. A crowd of residents, a number of soldiers, and a few policemen had assembled opposite Messrs. Smith Archer's building to assist in getting ashore the crews of these unwieldy craft. The soldiers, police, and residents worked at this stage with a right good will, and were amply rewarded for their heavy drenching by the salvage of a goodly number of native men and women.

The trees near the German Club were dismembered, and others torn up by the roots. The Public Gardens were slightly damaged. The damage to the foreign shipping was inconsiderable, but the native craft suffered severely. The greater part of the damage done was between the P. and O. Godowns and the Gasworks, where the sunken and disabled craft are numerous. The loss of life, though considerable, bears a small proportion to the number of lives in actual jeopardy. The wrecks of Chinchew junks and Macao and Canton passage boats, many of them laden with valuable cargo, strewed the shore at the westward. Messrs. Hook and Sons lost seven cargo boats (six on this side and one at Kowloon) valued at about $9,000. The yacht *Nemesis* was so badly damaged that she is not considered worth repairing. The large guano lighter belonging to Mr. Tejerina was driven on the rocks opposite Ordnance yard, and badly damaged. The schooner *Gavioto*, belonging to same owners, was only saved from wreck by sacrificing her masts. The American ship *Naples* drove from her anchorage athwart the bows of the colonial steamer *Victoria*, carrying away the bowsprit of the latter, and doing her some other slight damage. The gunboat *Bouncer* dragged some distance, but brought up without damage. The steamer *Fizz* was in great danger, but was saved without injury. The screw of the *Delaware* fouled with the chain of the *Dong Wue*. The steamer *Fire Dart* reports that it blew terrifically at Macao. No damage was done to the European shipping, though considerable among the native craft. Several houses were blown down, and considerable anxiety felt. The Praya wall was slightly damaged and some trees torn up by the roots, but the amount of injury sustained is reported inconsiderable. Barometer 28.95. Fears were entertained that the diving apparatus hitherto in use at the *Dunmail* wreck had been entirely lost; but nearly everything was recovered. Mr. Norton lost his lifeboat, gig, dingy, and two large diving boats; but as the diving apparatus is almost complete, the work will not be long delayed. Indeed, as about $140,000 worth of cargo was saved, there only remain about 250 tons of lead, 20 tons of nail rod iron, and a few cases of copper to bring above water.

Among the most lamentable incidents of the typhoon is the wreck of the Siamese barque *Walter*. She seems to have been subjected to the full force of the hurricane. Her two chains were seen to part, and she drifted. The captain hoisted sail, in the hope of clearing the harbour, but the barque struck the shore opposite Green Island. Most of the crew jumped on to land; The

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captain and mate (both Englishmen), with five native sailors, remained with the vessel. Their hope of saving her was destroyed, for she drifted away from the shore and sunk. The captain and the remnant of the crew were saved, but the mate, whose name is not mentioned, was drowned.

During the efforts made by residents, soldiers, and police, on the afternoon of the 26th, to save life, many acts of daring were doubtless performed, mention of which may never reach the public ear. We may observe, however, that a party of gentlemen, headed apparently by Mr. Craig (of the Chartered Mercantile Bank), did signal service at West Point in saving a large number of natives from the shattered and sinking junks. At the Praya Central, where the successful efforts were made to save the occupants of Messrs. Hooks cargo boats, Mr. A. L. Turner (of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank) nearly lost his life while foremost among the rescuers. A heavy sea swept him down amongst the drifting wreck at Russell's Jetty, and it was not without difficulty he was recovered from the swaying *debris*. Later on, in the evening, great interest was excited by an attempt, or rather a series of attempts, to save two women from a sampan off Sassoon's Jetty. The little craft was perhaps a hundred yards or more from the shore, and five or six rockets had been fired with lines attached, but had fallen short on account of the heavy gusts of wind. A party of gentlemen—consisting of Messrs. A. M'Leod, J. M'Leod, George Glasse, and Edward Norton, with Mr. C. Eichel (of the Hong Kong Hotel) and another—manned a boat and essayed to go forth to the rescue of the poor women. They were beaten back in their gallant attempt, but the women were ultimately saved.

SIAM.

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BANGKOK.

Dates are down to Sept. 30. The rainfall was continuous and abundant, and advices from the province of Petchaburi describe the rainfall there as very favourable. The anticipated drought and the fears of a meagre rice crop have been dissipated. The usual inundations at the City of Ayuthia were taking place, and the Ayuthians and their contiguous neighbours confident of a splendid rice crop. The rice crops of all quarters in Siam are of the most encouraging nature.

His Siamese Majesty's birthday was commemorated with great pomp on the 21st September. He is universally admired and beloved. His Highness the P'usamret Rajakan Pendin, popularly styled the Regent, is his main prop, and stands before the world as the responsible man for all the acts of the Government. This pre-eminently distinguished statesman is unquestionably loyal to his King, and his Grace is the prime mover of the recent national demonstrations of sacred devotion to his Majesty. At his Grace's suggestions sprang the three nights illuminations, the salute of guns on the 21st at noon, and the ball at which the Foreign Consuls and other Europeans were invited.

Another set of entertaining amusements awaited the pleasure-loving people of Siam. The *Sat* had passed. This occurs on the 14th and 15th of the waning of the tenth month and the 1st of the eleventh. The people usually make sweetmeats and present them to their friends. This is also done at k'rut.

The *awkwasa* was approaching, when those who wish can retire from the priesthood, and the priests are at liberty to travel, and be absent from their own temple at night. On the day before, the day of, and the day after the full moons of the eleventh and twelfth Siamese months, there was to be the usual annual display of fireworks on the river, in front of the palaces of their Majesties the First and Second Kings. These occur on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October, and the 6th, 7th, and 8th of November.

In the midst of the intense excitement to make the joyful demonstrations of the nation a success, in commemoration of H.M. the Supreme King's birthday, one accident only is reported. There was a conflagration within the enclosure of the Royal palace. One of the houses of one of the late King's wives was burned, and another caught fire. The loss was comparatively small, and the flames were rapidly extinguished.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* says:—In the later part of August the North German barques *Fortuna* and *Engelbere*, chartered in Singapore, arrived in this port, consigned to Messrs. Pickenpack, Thies and Co. Shortly after their arrival these two vessels, we learn, were re-chartered to some native merchants, by their consignees, and rice, sufficient to load both vessels, was purchased by the re-charterers from the consignees. This transaction happened previous to the receipt of the news of the Franco-Prussian War.

When the news arrived that war had been declared by France against Prussia, by the mutual consent of the consignees and the captain of each of these vessels, the original charter parties were cancelled, and this was done, our informant says, without any reference to the interests of the re-charterers, who, as might have been expected, objected, but, as it appears, without avail, to being thus deprived of their acquired rights to the use of the vessels, and to the loss of the prospective profit which they anticipated on the cargoes which they had purchased from the consignees. These being neutral cargoes were not liable to capture by the French men-of-war.

The re-charterers having acquired the right to use these vessels, was it just to deprive them of their lawful rights without their consent? If, in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war, the original charter parties of these two vessels were cancelled, are the re-charterers, being neutrals, not entitled to compensation for the loss entailed upon them by the cancelling of these original charter parties?—[Perhaps our Hamburg friends will enlighten us on this subject.—Ed. *L. & C. T.*]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

Dates are down to the 7th October. The English mail of Aug. 26 arrived on the 26th Sept., and the French mail, with London letters to Sept. 2, arrived on the 2nd October.

We learn from the *Straits Times* that at the meeting of the Council, on the 30th August, the unofficial members of the Committee on Government House took exception to a paper which had been appended to their report without their consent, and at the meeting on the 27th September this paper was withdrawn. The paper objected to was Appendix D, which was printed with the report. This document appeared to fix the blame of charging some $4,500 of the bills for Government House to Repairs to Civil Buildings; but the Committee, while declining to affix the blame on any one in particular, remarked that the irregularity was committed openly, and "with the knowledge of every officer in any way responsible for the control, payment, or audit of the expenditure of the Public Works Department;" and their objection to affix "Appendix D" to their Report may be regarded as evidence of their doubt of its sincerity.

At the meeting on the 3rd Oct. a vote of $7,415.51, to cover the excess of cost of the building, was introduced by the Hon. W. R. Scott and passed; and we suppose the matter has now ended. Another matter of considerable local interest is the passage of the Pensions Bill into law, and the joint protest of the unofficial members against the distinctions drawn in it. These documents, we believe, go home by the present mail. We regret being unable to speak positively upon the terms of the protest, no copy of it having been inserted in the official Minutes of the Council, and the shorthand reports not having yet been published. But we believe one of the principal points objected to is that it debars those officers who continued in office after the transfer from the increased advantages afforded to those who have been appointed under the Colonial rule. The committee appointed to inquire into the Civil Establishments of the colony have concluded their inquiry, but their report has not yet been made public. As the Colonial Secretary, who was one of the committee, intends going home on leave shortly, we suppose the report will be forthcoming soon.

According to previous notice, the Hon. W. R Scott moved a resolution "that in the opinion of this Council it is expedient that the convict establishment should not be removed from the settlements, and that transportation of a limited number of convicts from India or Ceylon under the rules now prevailing would be advantageous to the colony." This resolution is not inopportune, as we believe in a very short time the number of transmarine convicts here available for the public works will be very materially reduced. Expiry of the term of imprisonment, age, and death, are the causes at work; and as convict is believed to be cheaper than free labour, unless the number of convicts is reinforced the cost of the public works will be very materially increased. At the same meeting the Hon. Thomas Scott asked for certain returns concerning the steam launch *Mata Mata*. This launch is nominally a police boat, though it may be questioned if she has ever performed any effective police duty; and the returns asked for by the hon. member would have been interesting to the public, who have never been favoured with any information whatever regarding her. His Excellency the Governor, however, does not appear to think either the hon. member or the public entitled to know anything about it, for he replies that "he regrets he does not feel at liberty to furnish the returns in question," but "the hon. member can, on application at the Government offices, obtain any information that is possessed there respecting the *Mata Mata*." We may remark that this is not the first time an unofficial member has been curtly refused information.

The quiet that has prevailed for a long time among the Chinese population has at last ceased, and the turbulence that has in time past characterised their secret organisations has again disturbed the peace of the town. Owing to the vigilance of the police and the system of enrolling the head-men as special constables to preserve order, no serious outbreak has occurred, but the utmost watchfulness is necessary to prevent a deplorable riot. There are four very strong Chinese secret societies here, two of the strongest having endeavoured to provoke each other to a conflict, but their differences have, it is said, been amicably settled. The town was not to enjoy peace, however, for in a few days two other Kongsees quarrelled, and turned out in force, armed for a pitched battle; but the speedy arrival of the police and the arrest of some of the principal men caused them to disperse—not, however, before one man had received a serious stab, and blows had been struck on both sides. The head men were enrolled as special constables, and, after doing some very arduous police duty, decided to settle the quarrel.

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A number of the European community have organised themselves into a fire brigade. This is a step in the right direction. The Government, too, has been appealed to by the Municipal Commissioners with regard to some sort of legislation on the subject, and the result has been the passage of a law empowering the Governor to appoint certain Fire Commissioners to take the direction of the crowd at fires, and giving these Commissioners certain powers and defining their duties.

There is little other news to summarise. The criminal session opened on the 4th October, before his Honour the Chief Justice, the calendar being a very light one, and there being no cases of importance.

NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Spanish decree establishing a new tariff of import and export duties to be levied in the Philippine Islands. Any person wishing to inspect this Tariff can do so on application at the (Commercial Department) Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens. The following are the export duties imposed by the new tariff, the quantity being in each case 100 kilos; Hemp, 1 persate; Indigo, 4.75 persates; do. for dyeing purposes, 1 persate; White Rice, 25 cents; Sugar, 85 cents; Coffee, 1.50 persate; Dyewoods, 20 cents; other Woods 2 per cent. *ad val.*

We are glad to find that the interest in the passages of the China clippers has not altogether passed away. The *Thermopylæ* and *Sir Lancelot* have again been pitted against each other in the passage from Foochow. The *Thermopylæ* left Foochow on the 30th July, passed Anjer on the 28th Aug., and arrived in the Downs on the morning of the 11th instant—104 days. The *Sir Lancelot* left on the 2nd Aug., passed Anjer on the 4th Sept., and arrived in the Downs on the 12th—102 days; the passage from Anjer being done in sixty-nine days. These vessels made the passage last year in eighty-nine and ninety days.

Commercial Report.

IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—Nothing of special interest had occurred during the week. The market advices from the Northern and Riverine ports continued cheerless, while small Auction sales of damaged and mildewed goods were nearly sufficient for local wants. Plain Cottons had, however, changed hands to some extent, but in several instances at a decline on last quotations. Grey Shirtings: The great scarcity of 8¼ lbs. had enabled holders to obtain higher rates for this class of goods. The steamship Eldon, from England, arrived in harbour on September 19, and by the 21st nearly all her complement of 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, not previously sold to arrive, had been placed at Tls. 2.22 to 2.24 per piece for common chops; and ex the steamers and sailing vessels supposed to be close at hand, sales of the same weight had been made; but the demand had been chiefly for immediate delivery, and hence lower rates were offered and accepted for goods afloat. Dewhurst Eagles were in less favour than ordinary and cheaper chops. Still they had also improved in value, Tls. 2.28 per piece having been offered and refused for a small parcel of the best brand. 7 lbs. had been in fair request, but there was little or no change to note in their value. Heavy makes continued unsaleable. White Shirtings: A further reduction of fully 5 cands. per piece in the price of the most favourite makes has to be noted. For common and "lie" qualities there was no inquiry, and it was almost impossible to place them on any terms. T-Cloths: The market was in a deplorable state. Extensive sales had been made, and the commoner kinds had fairly maintained their position, but a marked decline in the value of Mexican cloths had been established. Quotations were nominal. Drills: Few sales of American had transpired, the demands of holders not quite suiting the ideas of purchasers, who had directed their attention almost exclusively to English and Dutch makes, a sufficiency of which they had been able to procure at about last mail's quotations. A fair demand for these latter still existed at the close. Jeans were being sold at very low rates. There was a good inquiry for them; but stock was heavy, and holders were pressing sales. Fancy Cottons generally continued dull of sale, and former quotations had been barely maintained. Woollens were in no better position; nor was there very much prospect of speedy improvement in the face of the excessive and unreasonable shipments from home. There was no improvement in any article of Woollen manufacture, while Long Ells, Spanish Stripes and Crapes were decidedly worse. Metals.—Iron: There had been a good demand for Nail Rods at about former rates. Lead was saleable only at low rates, say at about Tls. 4.35 for L.B. Coal: The Coal market continued to improve, and a fair demand existed for all descriptions, and with few arrivals stocks were rapidly decreasing. Cardiff: With no supplies coming forward, rates had advanced, and were quoted at Tls. 9.5.0 per ton from godown. English: No arrivals. American: Rates had advanced, and the Chinese were offering Tls. 9.2.5 per ton from ship.

HANKOW.—A large quantity of goods had been disposed of during the fortnight, but the bulk of the business had been at very unsatisfactory rates, and the market closed dull, prices being weak for all descriptions of manufactures. Grey Shirtings had been bought to a considerable extent, but an advance advised from Shanghai had only been partially responded to, and with holders pressing sales, the improvement had been almost lost; the market closed dull, at Tls. 1.70 to 1.75 for 7¼lbs., Tls. 2.17 to 2.24 for 8¼ lbs., and Tls. 2.35 to 2.50 per piece for 9¾ to 10 lbs. White Shirtings quoted 5 candareens per piece lower, with very little inquiry. T-Cloths: Dealers fully supplied; moderate sales at a further decline of 5 candareens per piece; re-sales of fine Mexican 7 lbs. at Tls. 1.50 to 1.52; sales also of 8 lbs., which cannot be quoted better than Tls. 1.80 for good. Drills: Large sales, but with heavy arrivals, prices had given way, and quotations were—Dutch, Tls. 2.85 to 2.95; English, Tls. 3 to 3.10; American, Tls. 3.25 to 3.30 per piece. Woollens and Worsteds: At very low rates dealers had been induced to make large purchases. Camlets quoted 2 to 3 mace lower, requirements being satisfied. Long Ells: Large forced sales, at a decline of 4 to 5 mace per piece; market weak, with a heavy stock on offer. Lastings: Only small sales reported. Spanish Stripes: Sales of these also pressed, and prices had given way. Metals: Lead showed a decline of 1 mace per picul, and weak at Tls. 4.40 to 4.50 per picul. Quicksilver: No sales; value, Tls. 54 per picul.

FOOCHOW.—The following sales were reported:—3,450 pieces, 7 lbs., T-Cloths, at $2.25 to 2.27½; and 500 pieces, 6 lbs., at $1.90.

HONG KONG.—Business had been fairly active, considerable sales being reported of T-Cloths, Shirtings, Fancy Cotton Goods and Woollen. Prices showed but little or no variation from the quotations current a fortnight previously. Cotton Yarn: Steady demand for all counts at quotations. Grey Shirtings: No business in 7 lbs. Sales of 8.4 lbs. mostly for short arrival, and a good demand continued for this weight. Heavy goods in moderate request. White Shirtings: Market continued much depressed, and only small sales could be effected. T-Cloths: Large business in 6 and 7 lbs., considerable supplies of which had been received from the North. Common qualities rather weaker, but quotations for best goods maintained. 36 inch in fair demand at a slight advance. Spotted Shirtings: Inquired for at quotations. Turkey Red: Fair demand for good assortments. Damasks: A small sale at a considerable advance. Velvets: Neglected. Drills: American, sales pressed at a further decline; English, small demand at quotations. Woollens: Spanish Stripes, demand somewhat improved, favourite chops saleable at a slight advance. Long Ells: Active demand, especially for Scarlet, at a considerable advance. Camlets: Market continued depressed. Lastings: Some business at a decline. Orleans: Small demand; market weak. Blankets: A few sales of 10 lb. goods. The market closed weak. Very little goods. Metals:—Iron—Nail Rod: Very little inquiry. Square Bar lower and weak. Lead: No speculation, and market quiet. Coals: Arrivals comprise one cargo, 1,200 tons, Welsh for consumers. There was a demand for Cardiff "to arrive" at $9 to 9.25, but no sellers. English Coals not wanted. Quotations:—Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16 to 24, $115 to 125 per bale; Nos. 28 to 32, $127.50 to 132.50; Nos. 38 to 42, $140 to 150. Grey Shirtings: 7 lbs., $2.22½ to 2.27½ per piece; 8.4 lbs., $2.77½ to 2.82½; 9.12 to 10 lbs., $3.30 to 3.60. White Shirtings, $2.20 to 2.90; fine, $3.25 to 5.50; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., ordinary, $1.60 to 1.67½; Mexicans, $1.75 to 1.85; 7 lbs., ordinary, $1.85 to 1.90; Mexicans, $2 to 2.30; 8 to 8.4 lbs., $2.40 to 2.60. Spotted Shirtings: White, $2.50 to 2.55; Dyed, $3.50 to 3.60. Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., $2.30 to 2.65. Damasks, $5.75 to 6.10; American Drills, $4.40 to 4.50; Dutch, $3.60 to 3.70; English, $3.95 to 4.15. Woollens:—Spanish Stripes, $0.57 to 0.91; Cloths, $1.40 to 3.35; Long Ells: Scarlet, $7.25 to 7.40 per piece; Assorted, $6.80 to to 7; Camlets, SS Scarlet, $13.75 to 14.25; Assorted, $13.50 to 14; Lastings, $12 to 14.

BATAVIA.—Madapollams: Dutch White and Grey, transactions limited; 5/4 in less demand, 6/4 in somewhat better request, 7/4 white unsaleable, Grey in demand, English White saleable only at lower rates. Shirtings: Dutch White and Grey in moderate request. English White in less demand. Grey 39 inch 7lb., arrivals and sales at lower rates. Cambrics: Large stocks, transactions at lower rates. Drills: Dutch and English much lower. Jaconets without the least inquiry. T. R. Cloth: Difficult of sale, stocks very large. Dyed Cloth: Small demand. Prints: In less demand, and prices falling. Mule Twist: Late arrivals have weakened prices. T. R. Twist: Little demand for good qualities. Lower in value. Sewing Thread: Saleable to a small extent. Batticks and Wove Goods: Old stocks selling off at low rates. Blankets: Woollen and Molton poor demand. Iron: Swedish, stocks somewhat reduced, but demand still limited; English, overstocked and unsaleable. Steel: Ready sale, small stocks. Sheet Copper: Some demand for light dimensions only. Zinc: Sheet, and Spelter saleable. Lead: Sheet and Pig, little inquiry, small stocks. Iron Nails: Stocks reduced, suitable sorts saleable. Tin Plates: Without demand. Coals: English, Floating cargoes offered for sale.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead and Co. supply the following report upon the market:—Grey Shirtings: 8¼ lbs. continued in good demand at $2.72½ to 2.70; 7 lb. dull, small sales at 2.27½, but lower offers made; 6 lb. in very little inquiry; 9 lb. in moderate request, sales reported at $2.97½ to 2.87½. Other weights little sought after, only small transactions in 7 lb. at $2.17½; 8 lb. at $2.62½ to 2.60. T-Cloths somewhat lower, fair business in 5 lb. at $1.42½ to 1.45; 6 lb. at $1.60 to 1.62½; 7 lb. dull. Madapollams very dull. Long Cloths out of demand, quotations nominal. White Shirtings: No improvement, only favourite makes saleable; a small sale of 72 reed at $3.25. White Spots in limited request at $2.70. White Brocades dull at $3. White Cambrics: Sales of 15/16, at $28¾ to 27 according to quality; low prices very dull. White Jacconets: No transactions; quotations are quite nominal. White Maddapollams are still quite neglected. Dyed Shirtings and Brocades in very limited request. Woollens of all descriptions very dull of sale; quotations nominal. In Black Lastings a small sale reported at 35 cents per yard. Grey Yarns: 40s in good demand, sales at $132½ to 131½, but at the close value rather weaker; 30s very dull, quotations nominal. Transaction in 18/24s limited, at $95 for ordinary and $85 for common. Turkey Red Yarn, little demand. Dark Green: Good demand at $86 to 88. Metals—Nail Rod Iron at $2.35. No change in other descriptions of Iron, but few sales reported. Pig Lead continued to be firmly held, little or nothing doing; Sheet Lead more inquiry at $6½ to 6¾.

PENANG.—The business done had been very much restricted, all imports had been exceptionally dull, and prices, as a rule, had receded. Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs., disposed of at $39.50 to 40.50 per corge; 7 lbs.

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at $46 to 46.50, but not in any quantity; 8¼ lbs. goods not in stock, quotations nominal. Grey Long Cloths remained very dull; sales of 7 lbs. 5 oz. at $49 per corge. Grey Madapollams still in considerable stock, with but slight demand; sales of 2¾ lbs. at $18¾; 50 inch at $45 per corge. Grey T-Cloths: Short stock, especially the heavier qualities, sales reported of 5 lbs. at $31, of 6 lbs. at prices ranging from $33½ to 35½, and of 7 lbs., not first quality, at $40 per corge. White Shirtings: Small sales at $48 to 87½ for 36 inch, and $74, 75, and 95 for 45 inch goods, according to quality. Stocks heavy, and request very weak. White Cambrics: Weaker demand, without much variation in price; small sales of Low at $19, and Middling at $26 to 26½ per corge. Grey Sheetings: Unimportant sales at $76 to $85 per corge, according to weight and quality. American Drills: Not in stock, quotations nominal. Dutch: Very hard to move; only retail sales at $52 per corge. Dyed and Figured Shirtings, Mulls and Brocades: Not enquired for; quotations nominal. Grey Twist, Nos. 30 and 40 in a little better demand, and sales effected of the former number at $123 and $122, and of the latter at $132 per bale of 400 lbs; other numbers nothing doing. Imperial Red, No. 40, a few bales disposed of at $76 to 77. Green, No. 40 disposed of to a small extent at $80 per bale of 200 lbs. In other Coloured Twist no business. Iron: No operations have taken place, quotations nominal. Lead: Pig in large stock, with very weak enquiry; trifling sales at $6 per picul. Sheet no business reported.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A large business has again to be reported. The better teas purchased had been taken at rather firmer prices; the next grades (those possessing a little shade of cleanness or flavour), representing what is considered at home "good Common Congou," have been bought at (quality considered) nearly Tl. 1 advance. Trashy Shuntaams had in some cases been taken in barter at prices Tls. 2 over their values, taken on their own merits. A few purchases had been made, showing a really fair value; but the average business must be considered a worse one than that of the previous fortnight, the advance having come, as it usually does, not in a higher tael price paid, but in an inferior quality being purchased, without an adequate concession in price. The reported settlements showed an amount of irregularity, to be accounted for only by the produce having been bartered against opium and goods. Settlements for the fortnight, 35,500 chests; Re-shipments on owners' account, 5,700 chests; Stock, 276 chops, or 85,000 packages. Quotations, (duty paid, exchange for credits, six months' sight, at 6s. per tael, and freight at £2 per ton):—Hohow, low to fair, Tls. 13½ to 19¼, equal to 9½d. to 1s. 1d.; Oonam, common to fair, Tls. 16 to 19½, equal to 11d. to 1s. 1½d.; Ningchow, common to fair, Tls. 17 to 19¾, equal to 11¾d. to 1s. 1½d.; Oopack, common to fair, Tls. 17½ to 22, equal to 1s. to 1s. 2¾d. Green: The inquiry had been less active, and the market for the grades below fine and finest was decidedly easier, as holders were willing to accept prices which would show a decline of quite Tl. 1 on last quotations. The common and fair descriptions were entirely neglected, and as these were in large stock, much lower prices than were demanded may be looked for. Fine to choice Teas were still exceedingly high, and some of the Teenkais settled showed an advance on the high rates paid at the opening of the market. Quotations were: Medium to fine Moyunes, Tls. 37 to 45½; Teenkais, Tls. 40 to 47. Settlements for the fortnight, 25,105 half-chests; Re-shipments on owners' account, nil; Stock, 88 chops, or 44,800 packages, of Fychow, Moyune and Teenkai Teas; Stock, 26 chops, or 13,600 packages, of Pingsuey and Shanghai-packed Teas.

HANKOW.—The following is Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer, and Co.'s Report, dated 17th September: There is no alteration to report in the position of our market. The Russian buyers still have it almost entirely in their own hands, and are apparently able to pay higher prices than other foreigners are willing to do. Arrivals from the country continue much on the same scale, and we have again to advise large shipments to Shanghai on native account. At present there are no signs of any falling off in supplies, and though Shanghai rates are much lower than those of last year, they are still remunerative enough to induce Teamen to send fresh orders into the country. The total export shows an increase over last year of two and a-half million pounds, and of this a much larger proportion has been sent away by natives than was the case last year. The increase is more than forty-eight thousand chests. Prices the last few days, if anything, show a slight decline. At the beginning of the fortnight, up to Tls. 14¾ was paid for good common Tea, latterly there have been no settlements over 14¼, although there is no appreciable difference in quality. Some Shuntam Teas have been settled as low as Tls. 11¼ to 11½. At corresponding date last year this kind was quoted Tls. 16 to 16½, and Common to Fair Oopacks were realising Tls. 18 to 19. Notwithstanding so large a difference, prices still rule over latest London quotations. Settlements since 3rd inst. are:—5,700 chests at Tls. 13½ to 14¾; 1,200 chests at Tls. 11¼ to 11½. Shipments to Shanghai for sale on native account 20,652 chests, making a total of 238,784 chests.

FOOCHOW.—The transactions during the week had been on a smaller scale, which may be attributed to unfavourable advices from England, and a rise in exchange. The settlements had been 18,882 chests Congou and Souchong; arrivals, 14,583 chests. Congou: Buyers had shown a disinclination to continue purchases at previous rates, while the teamen were unwilling to submit to any reduction. Strong Teas at Tls. 12½ to 13½ had been most in favour. Flavoury Teas were rather dearer; some purchases of Ching-wo Teas at Tls. 16 to 18, showing an advance of 5 mace to 1 tael. Common Congou and the lower grades remained unaltered in value. The following were the current quotations, the cost at which Teas lay down in London being calculated at exchange of 4s. 6¼d., freight, £2: Dust and siftings, 6d. to 8d.; broken leaf to ordinary, 8½d. to 10½d.; fair to good common, 10¾d. to 11¾d.; flavoury to good flavoury, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; medium to finest—none on the market. Souchongs: A good demand, and prices generally showed an advance. Quotations: Common, 11½d. to 1s. 1½d.; medium, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5¾d. Oolongs: No further settlements made for America. Arrivals from the country, 5,739 half-chests, cargo Teas. Quotations: Nominal. Scented Teas: A small business done at former rates. Quotations: Common to fair, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; medium, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. Flowery Pekoe: Settlements, 429 chests at Tls. 27 to 65.

CANTON.—Although the settlements reported during the fortnight had been rather limited, there had been considerable activity in the market. Prices paid for the medium to fine grades were slightly higher, while the commoner descriptions were neglected and showed no change in value. For Country Congous, holders asked considerably more than the London quotations for good common to fair blackish leaf Tea, and the principal stock consisted of these descriptions. For Canton-made Teas holders had been very firm for the few desirable parcels remaining in stock, and this had tended to restrict business. Two more chops of Country Congous had come to hand during the fortnight. Canton settlements from 10th to 24th September: Country Congous, Nil; Canton District Congous, Nil; Scented Orange Pekoe, 4,500 boxes, at Tls. 21 to 30; Scented Caper, 16,000 boxes, at Tls. 11½ to 26; Canton Greens: Gunpowder, 500 boxes, at Tls. 19 to 22; Young Hyson, Nil; Country Greens, no stock. Stocks: Country Congous, 8 chops or 3,950 chests; Canton District Congous, 1,000 boxes; Scented Orange Pekoe, 18,000 boxes; Scented Caper, 20,000 boxes; Gunpowder, 15,000 boxes; Imperial, 2,000 boxes; Young Hyson, 3,000 boxes.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The following report is from Messrs. C. J. Skeggs and Co.'s Circular:—We have to report settlements of about 1,300 bales during the fortnight, more than half of which is being sent forward on native account or in joint account with natives. The following are a few of the actual "bona fide" prices paid by foreigners; at what prices shipments are going forward on native account has not transpired. Koo-fong-sing Chop 3rd, Tls. 570 to 575, equal to 29s. 6s. to 29s. 9d.; Donkey, Tls. 550, equal to 28s. 6d.; King John, Tls. 560, equal to 29s.; Blue Flag, Tls. 510 to 515, equal to 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d.; Gold Lion, Tls. 530, equal to 27s. 6d.; Red Peacock, Tls. 495, equal to 25s. 9d.; "Uke-fong" Elephant Chop, Tls. 490 to 495, equal to 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d.; Green Elephant, Tls. 455, equal to 23s. 8d.; "Ching-yuen-sing's" Ting-how Kahing, Tls. 490, equal to 25s. 6d.; Gnan-ling, Tls. 455, equal to 23s. 8d.; Common Tsatlee, Tls. 435, equal to 22s. 8d.; Chin Cum, 3½; Taysaam, Tls. 390, equal to 20s. 5d.; Throwns, Tls. 450 to 480, equal to 23s. 5d. to 24s. 11d. These prices show a decline of 1s. 6d. to 2s. on Tsatlee's, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. on Kahing, since the 11th August, when the first news of war was received here. A large native speculator is reported to have entered the market and bought up through foreigners all the Chops and Red Peacocks at prices fully 5 taels over the above quotations. We refrain from giving our full price list as the market has been very irregular.

CANTON.—The intelligence to hand respecting the home markets was not considered by any means encouraging, and this, in connection with the war news, did not point to any immediate improvement even in the event of an early peace in Europe. Up to the closing date there had been no purchases, the Silk by the present mail having been settled during the previous fortnight. Prices were nominally weaker, and in the absence of business must decline, as stocks were steadily accumulating. For America and Bombay no business is reported. Stocks may be estimated at 150 bales Loonkongs, 500 bales Tsatlee reels, 60 bales Kowkongs, 300 bales Cumchucks, Lacklows, &c., and 600 bales of inferior descriptions.

JAVA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

BATAVIA.—Arrack, f.65 per leaguer; sales. Cloves, f.25 per picul, nominal. Coffee, f.26.50 to f.27; about 6,000 piculs Pamanoekan held for higher rates. Cubebs, f.15 per picul, no stock. Gutta Percha, f.100 to f.150 per picul, in less request. Gum Dammar, f.23 to f.26 per picul; sales. Cow Hides, f.30 to f.40; Buffalo, f.22 to f.26 per lb., in little demand; India-Rubber, f.96 to f.100 per picul; sales to a small extent. Indigo, f.4 to f.4.50 at Samarang, according to quality, nominal. Mace, f.165 to f.210 per picul; sales. Nutmegs, f.85 to f.105 per picul, nominal. Black Pepper, f.21 to f.21.50 per picul; sales. Rice—Table, f.198 per coyang paid for Boediradja; first quality, f.145 to f.160 per coyang; second quality, f.125 to f.140 per coyang; cargo, f.100 to f.110 per coyang. Rattans, Borneo, at f.11 to f.13 per picul; Padang, f.8 to f.9.25. Sapanwood: Manila, no stocks; Java, f.2.50 to f.3. Sugar, No. 14, f.14.30; Jacatra, No. 14, f.13. The Government auction on the 27th Sept. averaged as follows:—28,500 piculs, No. 20, f.14.03; 31,500 piculs, No. 19, f.14.10; 31,500 piculs, No. 18, 14.21; 8,500 piculs, No. 17, f.14.40; 1,500 piculs, No. 16, f.14.28; 4,500 piculs, No. 15, 14.26; 13,500 piculs, No. 14, f.14.49; 5,000 piculs, No. 13, f.14.41; 500 piculs, No. 12, f.14.45; Total, 125,000 piculs. Tin: Billiton, an auction of 6,000 piculs advertised for October 10.

SINGAPORE.—There was not much alteration to report in the Produce Market and business had been on a limited scale. Gambier was bought to a small extent in the early part of the fortnight at $2.92½ to 2.90, and then declined to $2.85, at which rate the bulk of the business had been done; towards the close the price had hardened, but no transactions were reported; the total amount contracted for had been about 1,200 tons. Tin had been in good demand, the price had advanced and the market was cleared at $30 to 30½ per picul, the rate was higher at the close, owing to a demand for China. Black Pepper in some request, small supplies coming forward readily taken at full rates. White Pepper procurable only in very trifling lots. Pearl Sago further declined in value, moderate business done. Sago flour weaker, demand slack, supplies small. Tapioca without improvement, business limited at low rates. Bontyne Coffee in fair demand, a moderate business had transpired, price firmer, supplies of Bally offering, but no sales reported. Rice declined in value, business limited.

PENANG.—The Produce Market had been rather weakly supported with the principal articles of export, with the exception of Tin, which had come forward pretty freely. At the beginning of the fortnight a small quantity was purchased at $28.50 per picul, but the price has since steadily advanced to $29 per picul, but the price has since steadily advanced to $29 per picul, which is the last figure reported to have been paid. Black Pepper, East Coast and Acheen, rather scarce. The price

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had risen to $8.85 per picul, the closing figure; very little offering. White: Only one purchase reported, at $12 per picul. Mace had not been brisk. Some parcels of No. 1 taken at $78 and $82 per picul. Nutmegs had offered freely, but only one purchase had been made of 80 nuts per lb., at $58½ per picul. In other numbers no transactions registered. Hides had come forward very moderately, and had been taken at $8.75 and 8.90 per picul for Buffalo, picked, and at $12.75 and 12.80 for Cow, picked. Very little left on the market. Horns scarce, and arrivals taken at $0 per picul. Gutta Percha also scarce and parcels taken at $38 to 60 per picul according to quality. India Rubber offering at $45 per picul; but purchasers holding back for a lower figure. Cloves: Zanzibar, sold at $7½ per picul, but only to a small extent, no Penang offering. Cutch had been bought, in boxes, at $4.80 per picul, and latterly at $4.30 per picul. Market nearly cleared. Sugar had come forward and sales had been made. In Chinese manufacture nothing doing. Tapioca: No transactions to report. Flour: A sale of inferior at $2.75 per picul.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1870-71.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales & Cses
From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1870	10826	38545906	15634194	...	4073399	58264325	17526
Corresponding period last season	...	39207698	26025789	932920	5832350	72088757	12641

Shipments Since:

Sept. 10 per Maitland	From Foochow	...	995.494	
— 13 ... City of Hankow	... Shanghai	...	1,636,567	129
— 14 ... Aracan	... Do.	...	1,020,366	125
— — ... Melbrek	... Foochow	...	1,188.242	
— — ... Fiery Cross	... Canton	...	822,359	
— 15 ... James Wishart	... Shanghai	...	1,064,862	27
— 20 ... Juanpore	... Do.	...	536,707	40
— 29 ... Ellora (ml. str.)	... Do., &c.	...	—	727

TO THE CONTINENT.

							Bales.
From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1870	...	...	...	...	...	62655	8131
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...	42720	4716

Shipments Since:

Sept. 22 per Hoogly (ml. str.)	From Canton	...	19,600	
— 29 ... Ellora	... Shanghai, &c.	...	—	186

TO UNITED STATES.

							Pcls.
From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1870	...	...	...	...	...	8757997	719
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...	1947092	267

Shipments Since:

Sept 8 per Riga (str.)	From Shanghai	...	1,427,712	
— 12 ... Great Republic (str.)	... Do.	...	—	120
— 15 ... Riga (str.)	... Hong Kong	...	59,640	
— 17 ... Union	... Shanghai	...	248,305	
— — ... Golden Age (str.)	... Do.	...	331,980	99
— 18 ... Annie	... Do.	...	640,579	

TO AUSTRALIA.

From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1870	5,788,463 lbs.
Corresponding period last year	8,566,853

Shipments Since: None.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates, see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d.
Shanghai ,, ,, ...	5s. 11½d.	5s. 11½d.	6s. 0d.
Canton ,, ,, / Hong Kong ,, ,, / Macao ,, ,,	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.
Singapore ,, ,, ...	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6½d.
Manila ,, ,, ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	305 to 306	229½
,, Hong Kong	25 to 25½ dis.	—
Bar silver	111.5.0	7¾ prem.
Mexican dollars	75.2.5	par. (nom.)

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 21 to 22; Old, 28 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, 48 dols. per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 11 to 12 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance, 1,800 dols. premium.
Hotel shares, 65 per cent. discount.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 30 dols. premium.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, 205 dols. premium.
Union Insurance Company, 1,660 dols premium, nominal.
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 30 premium.
China Fire Insurance Company, 50 to 51 dols. premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, 18 to 19 dollars premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company, 5 dols. dis.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company, par.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, par.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At NAGASAKI.—From Shields, Aug. 21, Unison; from Liverpool, 27, Oberon; from London, Zohrab.

At OSAKA.—From London, Sept. 16, Harbottle.

At YOKOHAMA.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—None.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From London, Sept. 14, Beemah; from Liverpool, 25, Delaware (str.).

At MANILA.—(Mail missed).—From Liverpool, Mathilde (reported by telegram).

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Sept. 26, Bengal, Nyassa; Oct. 3, Twilight; from London, Ercillia; from Liverpool, 1, Huddersfield; from Plymouth, 5, Erl King; from Newcastle, 3, Moheley; from London, Ely Nola (reported by telegram).

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool, Sept. 27, Peggy; from Newcastle, 18, Bernica; 19, Moherly; from Rotterdam, Oceanus; from Boston, 27, Argonaut.

At BANGKOK.—None.

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Sept. 15, Aracan, 19, James Wishart; for New York, 20, Union.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Sept. 16, Melbrek, 22, Flying Spur; for New York, 18, Yangtsze.

From HONG and CANTON.—For London, Sept. 16, Fiery Cross; for Callao, Tanjore, 24, Maria Pia; for New York, 15, Riga (str.).

From MANILA.—Mail missed.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, Sept. 28, Salado; for London, 30, Sir Robert Sale; for New York, Sept. 27, Riga (str.); for Philadelphia, 29, Nyassa.

From BATAVIA.—For Holland, Sept. 20, Oceaan; 22, Kanagawa, Nesta; 26, Antje, Bastian Pot, Skjolp; for Rotterdam, 28, Asta.

From BANGKOK.—None.

From PENANG.—None.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Taitsing, Min, Laguna, Una, Black Prince, Alcoyne.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Charlgrove, The Cedars, Jumna; for New York, Charlgrove, Morro Castle.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Carrick Castle, White Adder, Lennox Castle, Caliph, Leander, Lahloo, Kaisow, Guinevere, Shunlee; for New York, Ferdinand.

At AMOY.—For New York, Excelsior, McGillbery, Amadine.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Tamisa, Cathaya; for New York, Nesuton, Osceola, Game Cock.

At MANILA.—For London, Olaguivad, The Sir Jamsetjee Family, Invincible; for Liverpool, Hylton Castle, Maiden Queen; for Falmouth, Seawfell; for Cadiz, Salvadora, Aureliana; for New York-W. G. Russell, Naval Brigade.

At SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, Sydney Eggers; for Marseilles, Isaure; for Bordeaux, Malacca; for New York, Queen of the Seas; for Boston, Annie Waginton, G. H. Peake.

At PENANG.—For London, Sea Queen, Lucayas.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—To New York, £2 per ton; to London there is no vessel on the berth.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, sailing vessels, £2 per ton; steamers, £3. To New York, £2 10s.

At FOOCHOW.—The rate to London is £2, and to New York £2 10s. per ton.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—To London, £2, to New York, 35s. to 40s. per ton.

At SINGAPORE.—To London or Liverpool, £2 5s. dead weight, light cargo £2 15s. per ton. Advices by telegram to Oct. 18 give the rate at 35s.

At PENANG.—The Sea Queen, 873 tons, and Lucayas, 446 tons, are on the berth for London. The rates are as follows:—Tin, £1; dead weight and light freight, £2 5s.; hides, £2 10s.; measurement, £2 15s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
Sept. 15	Suzanna	Bordeax	Saigon
,, —	Hipocampe	Toulon	,,
,, 16	Ludovie & Charles	Saigon	Bordeaux
,, 19	Argo	Batavia	Falmouth
,, —	Sparkling Dew	,,	,,
,, —	Chispa	Manila	Cadiz
,, —	G. H. Peake	Singapore	Boston
,, —	Lizzy	Sourabaya	,,
,, 20	Petunia	Manila	New York
,, —	Gerredina Wilhelmina	Macassar	Amsterdam
,, 23	Burdwan	Canton	London
,, —	Vesta	Batavia	Amsterdam
,, 25	Chinaman	Foochow	London
,, —	Ararat	Batavia	Holland
,, —	Corea	London	Hong Kong
,, —	Everest	Foochow	London
,, 27	Endeavour	Manila	New York
,, —	Compàdre	Batavia	Falmouth
,, —	Wylo	Foochow	London
Oct. 18*	Blackadder	London	Shanghai

* Reported by telegram.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps has attained by his homœopathic preparation of Cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

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The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Bangalore*, on the 12th inst., was in gold, to Gibraltar, £50; to Alexandria, £62,500; in silver, to Foochow, £1,000; total in gold, £62,550; in silver, £1,000.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.

Nov. 9, off Scilly, from Shanghai, Duke of Abercorn; 11, at Deal, from Foochow, Thermopylæ; 12, Sir Lancelot; 11, from Shanghai, Whinfell; 12, from Maulmain, Alumina; 13, at London, from Shanghai, Undine.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10, from London, for Hong Kong, Clymene; for Cardiff and Shanghai, Maleville; 11, from London, for Yokohama, Fire Queen; 10, from Sunderland, for Galle, Liberator; —, from Shields, for Singapore, Ardbeg; 11, from Cardiff, for Shanghai, Josiah L. Hale; 8, from Shields, for Singapore, Blair Athol; 11, from Liverpool, for Penang and Singapore (via Suez Canal), Sharpshooter (str.).

LAID ON.

At LONDON.—For Singapore, Summer Cloud; for Colombo, &c., (via Suez Canal), Excelsior (str.).

CASUALTIES.

The Medea, Ankringa, from Batavia to Rotterdam, with coffee, sugar, tea, &c., which put into Table Bay September 21, for repairs, had encountered a severe West gale September 4, off Cape Recife, during which she had thirty stanchions and part of bulwarks carried away by a heavy sea. A sale of the damaged cargo would be held October 5.

Advices from Port Elizabeth, dated Sept. 30, state that the Ellenborough, Robb, from Hong Kong to London with troops, had put into Simon's Bay for repairs, having sprung a leak during the voyage. (A shipping list from Cape Town states that this vessel put into Simon's Bay, Sept. 21, and proceeded Oct. 3, but makes no mention of her having received any damage.)

The Noordgeenaal, Tjebbes, from Amsterdam to Java, put into Rio de Janeiro Oct. 10, with damage to rudder.

The Evora (str.), Raison, arrived at Dundee Nov. 10, from Colombo &c. (via Suez Canal), was too late for the morning tide, and grounded at the anchorage and remained until the following tide, when she floated and was berthed in Camperdown dock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At MALTA.—Nov. 10, Ada (str.), from London, for China, &c. (via Suez Canal).

Advices from St. Helena, dated Oct. 12, state that N.G. vessels Magdalena, Boysen, from Padang to Rotterdam, and Jessie, Ficke, from Manila to Liverpool, were remaining there on account of the war.

Advices from Capetown, dated Oct. 4, state that sales had been held of the damaged cargoes of the following ships condemned there:—Aizia, Tjilatjap to Amsterdam, and the Appolonita, Amsterdam to Singapore.

At TABLE BAY.—Sept. 25, Delaware (U.S. str.), from Singapore.

At ALGOA BAY.—Sept. 9, Shooting Star, McKenzie, from Colombo.

The Admiralty have accepted the Ferdinand de Lesseps (s.s.) for the conveyance of troops to Colombo, announced in our last.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

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CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, RECEIVED VIA GALLE, Nov. 10.)

HONG KONG, OCT. 25.—Grey Shirtings, 6½ catties, 8¼ lbs., $2.80; Water Twist, 16-24, $115. Tea: Little doing during the week; total export (China and Japan) 77,000,000 lbs. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 4½d.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 19.—Grey Shirtings, 6½ catties, 8¼ lbs., Tls. 2.25. Cotton, Shanghai, Tls. 14. Tea: More doing on the spot. Silk: Very firm, No. 3 Tsatlees, Tls. 590; settlements since departure of last mail, 300 bales; export to date (China and Japan) from commencement of season, 26,000 bales. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 5s. 10½d. Freights: Tea 35s.

(RECEIVED Nov. 10.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.—Advices from Shanghai state that the Chinese will make no further atonement, and meanwhile the Count de Rochechouart has accepted the proposed terms.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 10.—A telegram has been received at the Foreign-office from Mr. Wade, dated Peking, Oct. 26, stating that the Chinese Commissioner is about to start for France, and that there is no danger in the north of China.

JAVA.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, Nov. 7.)

BATAVIA, OCT. 19.—Cotton and Woollen Manufactures dull; prices declining. Arrivals: Jannetje, Kennemerland, Maria Adolfina, Stad Dockum, Vice-Admiraal May, Alblasserwaard. Departures: Anna and Johanna, Aurora, Cornelis Smit, Elisabeth, Ortelius.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, Nov. 10.)

SINGAPORE, Nov. 2.—8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.62½; 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, $2.20; 6 lbs. T-Cloths, $1.60; Mule-twist, 16-24, $85; 40's, $125; Exchange on London, Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 4½d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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BIRTHS.

ALT—On the 9th Sept., at Yokohama, Japan, the wife of W. J. Alt, Esq., of a son.

DESLANDES—On the 20th Sept., the wife of E. J. Deslandes, R.S. *Emily Jane*, of a son.

OSMUND—On the 17th Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of Mr. C. Osmund, of a daughter.

OWEN—On the 17th Sept., at Singapore, the wife of Charles Owen, Esq., barrister-at-law, Senior Magistrate Straits Settlement, of a son.

REISS—On the 10th Nov., at Hopefield, Pendleton, near Manchester, the wife of Emil Reiss, Esq., of a son.

SCHOLEFIELD—On the 19th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of Charles Scholefield, Esq., of a son.

WETTON—On the 8th Sept., at the Bluff, Yokohama, Japan, the wife of Ernest Wetton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BONHAM—BARNARD.—On the 10th Nov., at St. John's, Notting Hill, by the Rev. G. P. Gell, rector, Captain Bonham, Royal Navy, son of the late Henry Bonham, Esq., M.P., to Anne Florence Barnard, of 4, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Barnard, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.

GREENE—HOSTE.—On the 8th Nov., by special licence, at Hawstead Church, by the Rev. John Richardson, vicar of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, Edward Greene, Esq., M.P., of Ixworth Abbey, Suffolk, to Caroline Dorothea, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Sir William Hoste, Bart., and daughter of Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq., of Prideaux Place, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—On the 8th Sept., at Hiogo, Joseph W. Allen, late of Shanghai.

BISSON—On the 3rd Sept., at Hiogo, George Bisson, a native of Jersey, aged 40.

CLARK—On the 8th Nov., at Great Marlow, Josiah Clark, Esq., C.E., father of Edwin Clark, Esq., C.E., and of Latimer Clark, Esq., C.E.

ELMSLIE—On the 29th Oct., at the residence of his father, Montabelle, Weston-super-Mare, Alexis Gordon Elmslie, aged 32, youngest and beloved son of Adam Wallace Elmslie, Esq., formerly H.M. Consul, Canton.

FRY—On the 11th Nov., Richard Fry, Esq., of the Canons, Mitcham, Surrey, aged 62.

GILL—On the 4th Nov., at 1, Limes-terrace, Lewisham, the Rev. Henry Gill, D.D., one of the London District Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and youngest brother of the Revs. William and George Gill, aged 46.

HYLAND—On the 4th Nov., at Ballitore House, Ballitore, Ireland, Thomas Hyland, Esq., formerly of the Royal Navy, and of the General Post-office, Edinburgh, and late Postmaster-General at Hong Kong.

MORRISON—On the 4th Nov., at Bournemouth, Martin Crofton Morrison, Esq., late Her Majesty's Consul at Chefoo, China.

PHILLIPS—On the 5th Nov., at St. Leonards, Wm. Phillips, Esq., late of Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther.

ROBERTS—On the 26th Aug., at Hiogo, William Roberts, of Iowa, U.S.A., of disease of the heart, aged 33.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

—o—

The Admiralty has determined to award pensions to the mothers and sisters of those officers who were lost in Her Majesty's ships Captain and Slaney, and who did not leave widows, provided such mothers and sisters were dependent on the officers who perished. Gratuities will also be awarded to the relatives of the men who did not leave widows, under similar conditions. The widows and children of the officers will be awarded the usual pensions, and the widows of the men the gratuities that are usually granted when officers and men are "drowned on duty."

A report has been spread that Captain Sherard Osborn had signified his intention of retiring from the naval service. To this we are enabled to offer a direct contradiction; Captain Osborn has no intention of retiring, and if the contrary had been the case, no notice need have been given until next year.

As was noticed in our last issue, a small detachment of troops—175 officers and men—will shortly proceed to Colombo. The troops at present stationed there are two batteries of the 2nd brigade Royal Artillery, the 73rd Regiment of Foot, and eight companies of the Ceylon Rifles, the total number of troops being 2,000.

Commander Thornagh Gurdon, whose letters on the subject of the policy of the present Government with regard to China affairs have brought him into prominent notice, has been, to the surprise of many, appointed to H.M.S. Valiant.

Major Grain, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Hong Kong, and will proceed to that station in January next.

The Ellenborough made a long passage to the Cape, and will not be in, probably, for a week or two.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

A draft of infantry, about three hundred strong, is being made up to reinforce the 1st battalion of the 10th Regiment, now stationed in Japan, and for this purpose volunteering without limit has been opened in the depots of the 1st Battalion, 1st Royals, 38th Regiment, 79th Cameron Highlanders, and 104th Bengal Fusiliers. A detachment of the 75th Stirlingshire Regiment, now quartered at Raglan barracks, Devonport, consisting of Captain R. Wadeson, V.C., Lieutenant L. Phipson, Drum-Major Gibbs, two sergeants, and 96 rank and file, is to be held in readiness to proceed to head-quarters to join the service companies of the troops stationed at Hong Kong and Singapore.

The following is a list of the officers of the corvette Juno, which sailed last week with the detachment of marines for the China station:—Captain: J. K. E. Baird. Lieutenants: C. Johnstone, M. W. Abbott, R. C. Gorst. Naval Lieutenant: W. H. Adlam. Chaplain: Rev. Richard H. Donovan. Surgeon: D. Wilson. Paymaster: S. Parker. Chief Engineer: W. Donnison. Sub-Lieutenant: Geo. Izat. Do., supers. for disposal: B. J. S. O. Carter, C. T. Benwicke, F. Hutchinson, C. E. Morison. Naval Sub-Lieutenant: E. Leah. Assistant-Surgeon: J. H. Pemberthy, M.D. Assistant Paymasters: E. D. Lewis, A. Woodward. Engineers: A. Long, D. Storrar, J. Redgrave. Gunner, 2nd class: J. L. Wilson. Boatswain, 1st class: J. Beams. Carpenter, 2nd class: W. J. Cass. Midshipman: E. M. Archdall. Midshipmen supers.: W. A. L. G. Heriques, R. Hoggan. Clerk: E. N. Richmond.

The death is recorded of Mr. William Phillips, late of Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, shipowners and brokers. Mr. Phillips was a man of the highest integrity, and very much esteemed. He was a munificent donor to the "Royal Alfred" Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution and other charities.

The death is also announced of Mr. Thomas Thornton, of Lloyd's, and late of Old Swan Wharf, Upper Thames-street, the nephew of the late Mr. Richard Thornton. Mr. Thomas Thornton inherited a large portion of the fortune of his uncle, and, it is believed, leaves upwards of £1,500,000.

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LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Four Hundred Millions; Chapters on China and the Chinese. By the Rev. A. E. Moule, Missionary at Ningpo. London: Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.—This work is apparently the result of much careful study of Chinese character. It treats of the religions and the different languages of China compared with other countries, and presents a sketch of Chinese character based upon the proverbs and superstitions of the people. The author has evidently devoted great energy to the prosecution of missionary labour in the country, and the aim of the book is to urge its extension. The arguments that are brought forward upon this point contain much that is at variance with our own opinions on the subject; but to this we need not further allude, as no impression which may be held with regard to the advisability of extending mission work in China will deteriorate the value of the book as an addition to our knowledge of Chinese character. The engravings with which the pages are embellished are fac-similes taken from a Chinese book intited *Shing yù seáng Reaè; or, an Illustrated Commentary on the Sacred Edict.* They are well executed, and present the usual peculiarities of perspective and figure drawing which characterise the work of Chinese compared with Western artists.

The September number of the *Chinese Recorder* contains a valuable paper—"The Ideal Man of Confucius," by the Rev. Mr. Ashmore—and articles on Chinese drinking habits and Chinese oaths, which contain a good deal of information. "The Entrance to the Yia Territory" is interestingly continued by the Rev. A. Crolczyk, and the Rev. Mr. Edkins's "Vocabulary of the Miau Language" promises to be one of the most useful contributions to the magazine. Dr. Dudgeon continues his "Chinese Arts of Healing" with his usual clearness of explanation, and the remainder of the contents make up a number of more than usual interest. We cannot but regret, however, that the editor should have admitted Mr. George Phillips's "Protest against Dr. Bretschneider's Acrimonious Criticism" (*sic*). The space of the *Recorder* is too valuable to be devoted to the mutual disparagement of two gentlemen, both of whom are entitled to the respect of its subscribers.

Mr. J. White, M.P., on the Brindisi Route.—The senior member for Brighton delivered a lecture at the Town Hall on "The Kingdom of Italy," on the commencement of the winter session of the Brighton Liberal Registration Association. The chair was taken by the President of the Association, Mr. Charles Carpenter, who was supported on the platform by many of the principal members. After an eloquent description of recent fulfilment of the most cherished aspirations of a patriotic people after fifty years of wars, insurrections, and unceasing agitation, Mr. White said it was but right to add that, despite such an obstructive Government, Italy, relieved from the incubus of divided and foreign rule, had made astonishing progress during the last four years. Roads and railways were being pushed on vigorously—piers being made—harbours deepened, and made safer—and the Brindisi route might be expected soon to defy all competition as the easiest, quickest, and best way to reach India, China, and the Far East. Then the Alps were being pierced. The tunnel at Mont Cenis, seven and a-half miles in length, was expected to be finished early in 1872. Mr. White resumed his seat amidst loud applause, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed, to which Mr. White bowed his thanks.

The following advertisement appears in *The Times*. We trust the enterprise of Mr. Tootal will be successful. "To Gas Manufacturers and Gas Machinists.—In Shanghai, China, the price of gas is $3 50c. per 1,000 feet, or equal to 15s. 2d. The price of coal is $6, or 26s. per ton. Any one who can supply a good article at a reasonable rate send particulars to J. Broodhurst Tootal, office of the *North China Herald*, Shanghai."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East and reference can be mad to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in China, Japan, Singapore, *and other parts of the* Far East *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.*

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1870.

LORD GRANVILLE AT GUILDHALL.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet to Ministers last Wednesday, the Foreign Secretary had the gratification of announcing that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Wade, dated Peking, October 26, stating that the Chinese Commissioner was then about to start for France, and that there was then no danger in the North of China. This, so far as it goes, is good news, but it would have been more satisfactory if Earl Granville had made so important a communication at a time and place when he might have been asked to explain the grounds on which he could reconcile Mr. Wade's statement, that there was "no danger," with the fact that the Chinese were arming, and also wha course he intended to adopt with reference to the Chinese Commissioner, now on his way to France. That distracted country is not likely to be in any condition to treat, as the importance of the case demands, with the representative of China on his arrival; and much time, and a most valuable opportunity may be lost, if the Commissioner should take advantage of French confusion, to return home without accomplishing the object of his mission.

Whatever reliance may be placed on Mr. Wade's assurance that there is no danger in the North of China, it is certain that no such feeling can be indulged in the South. The burning of the new chapel at Fatshan, reported in our last, was evidently something more than a mere menace to foreigners. Although no foreigner was attacked, and no foreigners' property destroyed, it can hardly be doubted that the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, the only foreigner present at the consecration, owes the preservation of his life to his retirement from the scene immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, and only just before the work of destruction was commenced. We trust that the circumstances of this outrage will be brought prominently before the Foreign Office by the London Missionary Society, of which body we believe Mr. Chalmers is a member. Unless our treaties are to be regarded as mere nullities, it is clear that the work of the missionaries must be respected as well as their lives. In officiating at the consecration of the chapel at Fatshan, at the invitation of the native converts who had built it, Mr. Chalmers and the Missionary Society acquired an interest in the sacred edifice quite as real as if they had contributed money instead of their services. We are authorised by treaty to proselytise, and it is idle to argue that this does not cover protection to converts as well as to missionaries.

In the report which appeared in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 7th of February last of the proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Rodger *versus* the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China," it was stated that a special day would be fixed for arguing the question of interest. We understand that the Committee will hear the arguments on the 26th inst.

LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE FAR EAST.

The interests involved in the libel case, Smith *v.* Smith, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, Hong Kong, were so important as to cause Mr. Justice Ball's judgment to be anticipated with more than common anxiety by all whose experience in the Far East had taught them how much that is little comprehended by the outer world depended on his decision. Mr. Ball's judgment came to hand by the last mail, and was reported in our last issue. Its effect was to mulct the defendant in a penalty of $250, "with the usual consequences—that is to say, costs." The result of a very careful perusal of the judgment in question, as reported in the Hong Kong *Daily Press*, is to confirm the truth of the oft-repeated axiom, that it is not for the public advantage that damages in any libel case should be assessed without a jury. Actions of this kind essentially demand the experience and the discretion of mercantile and professional men, mixing in the same society and sharing the same responsibilities as the litigants. These, and these alone, can fairly estimate the amount of pecuniary recompense due to a damaged reputation, and to these, and these alone, should be referred the task of repairing it. It is too much to expect of any judge—be his acumen ever so great and his impartiality ever so undoubted—to fix a money value on the disparagement, real or alleged, of the fair fame of a brother official. It is for this reason mainly that we regret that the plaintiff should have laid his damages at the precise sum ($500) which would bring his action under "summary jurisdiction." It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Mr. Smith, the plaintiff, is the Registrar-General of Hong Kong, and that Mr. Smith, the defendant, is the publisher of the local *Daily Press*. It is *primâ facie* evident that, if so important an official as the plaintiff sustained any appreciable injury from the misrepresentations of so established a journal as our Hong Kong contemporary, $500 would be a sum wholly inadequate to compensate him for such an injury; and also

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that it would have been much more satisfactory to his feelings, and have contributed more to the well-being of the community in which both parties move, if the apparently nominal damages claimed had been expanded by a jury instead of being halved by a Judge. As it appears now, the upshot of the whole trial is an anti-climax. That a Registrar-General should value *any* damage to his official reputation at such a sum as $500 is a phenomenon only to be accounted for on the principle enunciated in the line—

"His wound is great because it is so small;"

and that a judge should feel compelled, after an exhaustive exposition of the law, to give judgment for only a moiety of that petty amount irresistibly recals the line with which the critic capped the poet—

"Then 'twould be greater if 'twere none at all!"

We are far from thinking that Mr. SMITH's (the plaintiff's) claim was limited to $500 *for the sake* of removing it from the appraisement of his fellow-citizens; and we are not disposed to cavil at Mr. BALL's judgment, although we cannot perceive that Mr. SMITH (the defendant) was actuated in his writings by any but the best motives in the public interest. Some of the expressions in the comments in the *Daily Press* may have been, to a certain extent, ill-judged; but there can be no doubt that the occasion was one in which the editor, writing on the information he received, felt bound to write energetically; and a simple disclaimer, or explanation, from Mr. SMITH (the defendant) would have set all right, and saved an exhibition which cannot but exercise an injurious influence on the *prestige* of European official society in Hong Kong.

CHINA TRADE REPORTS FOR 1869.

SECOND ARTICLE.

We now proceed to give a short analysis of the Reports of the Commissioners of Customs at the eleven Treaty Ports, in the order in which they appear. The returns from Shanghai are not yet published, Mr. Dick, the Commissioner at that port, having supplied, instead, the suggestions for the revision of the Customs, Tariff, and Trade Regulations, which we noticed in our last.

1. NEWCHWANG.—The report of Mr. Leeson shows that, though the total value of the trade during 1869 fell short of that in 1868 by nearly Tls. 700,000, it was greater than in 1866 and 1867, while the value of the export trade in 1869 was greater than in the previous year, or in 1866, and was not much exceeded by that during 1867. The total value of goods imported was Tls. 3,579,810, and of exports Tls. 5,820,249. The number of vessels entering this port in 1869 was 359, against 211 in 1868 and 327 in 1867, and of these 29 were steamers, while only 29 steamers arrived here in 1868. The import of opium was of an average character. The result of inquiries among the natives as to the cause of the increased importation of Cotton Piece Goods during the past year was the information that these goods are more largely used by the natives of Manchuria, and that hopes are entertained that the prohibition to barter goods at the half-yearly fair at the Corean frontier station will be withdrawn, though this may be a work of time. Nankeens are said to be taking the place of foreign cotton fabrics as a material for the long gowns generally worn by the Coreans. The importation of iron has very largely increased, and the bartering of imports for exports appears to have been largely resorted to in consequence of the high price of silver. The revenue amounted to Tls. 260,981 in 1869, against Tls. 215,849 in 1868, and Tls. 231,972 in 1867. Reports on the Manchurian coal-mines state that it resembles Cardiff coal, and is well suited for steam purposes. Its price is concealed by the natives.

2. CHEFOO.—Mr. Wright reports an unprosperous year's trade, which he attributes to the unusually high rate of silver, and the determination of the native merchants to restrict credit in consequence of the inferior quality of the Sycee remitted in payment of their bills. The total imports, which amounted to 7,015,095 in 1868, fell to 6,320,285 in 1869. The shipping is characterised by an increase of fifty in number, 598 vessels having entered, of which 228 were British, 162 North German, and 136 American. The revenue shows the small increase of Tls. 3,493.

3. HANKOW.—Mr. Hobson says that the season 1869 will long be remembered on account of the disastrous flood with which this port was visited. For more than three months there was hardly a house that was not afloat in the lower story, and the only means of communication was by boat. That so large a trade should have been done under such adverse circumstances is remarkable, but the native town is built on higher ground, and much godown room remained dry. The total imports were Tls. 16,273,223 in 1869, against Tls. 14,988,614 in the previous year, and Tls. 18,130,664 in 1867. The exports were Tls. 14,840,037 in 1869, against Tls. 15,481,567 in 1868. The shipping increased in number from 325 to 349, of which no less than 198 were American.

4. CHINKIANG.—Mr. Kopsch reports vigorous signs of the recovery of this port from the injuries inflicted by the Taipings. Of the ten years that have elapsed since the recapture of the city from the Taipings, only the last two can be said to have been free from rebels. The restoration of tranquillity in the interior, combined with the extension of the transit system, caused a demand for all sorts of imports unparalleled since 1865. The total value of the import trade increased from Tls. 3,656,863 in 1868 to Tls. 5,269,212 in 1869; and the consumption of Manchester goods has increased to such an extent as to entitle this port to rank as the fifth largest importer, Chefoo being the fourth. The exports are disappointing; the mainstay of the export trade—silk piece goods—showing an unaccountable diminution, which reduced the total exports from Tls. 441,919 in 1868 to Tls. 372,285 in 1869. But this port, in its palmiest days, was never distinguished for its exports; its chief importance was as an *entrepot* on the highway to the great centre of trade, Hankow, and the capital, Peking. The revenue increased from Tls. 38,636 to Tls. 55,957 in the course of last year.

5. NINGPO.—Mr. Bowra reports the trade of this port during the past year as having been favourably influenced by the prosperous condition of the province. The returns show an increase in every item. The revenue in 1869 exceeds that of 1868 by 90,000 taels. The total value of the trade in 1869 exceeds that of 1868 by 245,000 taels; Chinese imports show an increase of 242,000 taels; and exports show an increase in value of nearly two millions of taels. Tonnage and transit dues alone show a falling off; the first as an obvious consequence of the decrease in shipping caused by the fair average rice harvest of the year; and the latter as a natural result of the adoption by the provincial authorities of a more liberal tariff of charges on native-owned foreign goods carried inland. The decrease of tonnage dues is only 1,100 taels, and in the transit dues 5,400 taels.

6. FOOCHOW.—M. de Méritens reports the decline of the total trade from $31,263,722 in 1867 to $29,876,783 in 1868, and $26,783,469 in 1869. The market opened a month later, and at rates 25 per cent. lower than in 1868, and everything seemed to promise well for exporters, but the enormous stocks on hand exercised a ruinous influence on prices. Nevertheless, the foreign imports show $5,261,763 in 1869, against $5,203,587 in the previous year, and the foreign exports $17,368,750 in 1869, against $19,752,470 in 1868, which, in view of better times, is not discouraging. Grey shirtings maintain their position, and T Cloths have steadily advanced in their proportion the imports, so have camlets. The revenue shows a falling off from 1,819,100 Haikuau taels in 1868 to 1,776,303 in 1869; this is, however, better than the return for 1867, which was 1,712,429, and is therefore encouraging for the future prosperity of the port.

7. SWATOW.—Mr. Kleinwachter reports a continuance of the decrease of the total trade, which amounted in 1867 to Tls. 11,826,941, in 1868 to Tls. 8,527,507, and in 1869 to Tls. 8,392,911. Foreign imports have fallen in somewhat similar proportion. It was hoped that by equalising, *i.e.* raising, the amounts to be collected in the south to the same levied here—a return of the opium trade to its legitimate course through this port would have been brought about; but this idea has been dissipated by the sale of unstamped opium within ten miles of Swatow, without any attempt at prohibition from the Viceroy. A satisfactory increase is noted in the coast trade, though it is still only five-eighths of what it was in 1867. The exports continue to fall off. In 1867 they were Tls. 2,934,798; in 1868, Tls. 2,793,663; and in 1869, Tls. 2,496,660. The dues and duties collected have also fallen from Tls. 381,025 in 1868 to Tls. 351,510 in 1869.

8. CANTON.—Mr. Glover reports the total trade of this port as not differing materially from that of the previous year; but there is a falling off in the value of the imports of $1,500,000, and an increase of the same amount in the value of the exports. The duties reached Tls. 3,700 in excess of 1868. But, in making an estimate of the trade of this port, the fact must not be lost sight of that a large amount of the carrying trade is done by junks; and, while the returns of this office may show a decreased import or export of merchandise, the shipment may be as large, or even larger, than before, because the manifests never get beyond the native office. Canton has ceased to be the distributing port of the province, the facilities with which goods can be taken from Hong Kong direct to the large inland cities inducing the purchasers to seek that market instead of this. The supply of Indian cotton continues to decrease. The tonnage of sailing vessels entering this port last year was 6,800 tons more than in 1868, and the number of vessels was only increased by one.

9. TIENTSIN.—Mr. Hannen reports the largest amount of total trade since this port was opened in 1861, with the single exception of 1866; and for imports alone it is the largest yet returned. The total value of the trade for 1869 was Tls. 18,090,575. During 1866 the exports rose to Tls. 2,687,262, a much larger amount than they have reached before or since, and which, as far as can fairly be presumed, it will require some special cause (such as the one then in operation—an excessive export of cotton) to restore. The total value of the imports is estimated at Tls. 17,127,610, being Tls. 544,153 in excess of 1866, the year next in importance, though, during that year there were seventeen hundred chests more opium imported, representing a total value of Tls. 1,000,000. This has been made up during the past year by larger imports of cotton and woollen manufactures, metals, &c. The return of shipping shows an increase in the number of vessels and tonnage. The revenue has increased about Tls. 4,000 beyond that collected during 1868, and nearly the whole is under the heading of tonnage dues,

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The trade of the year has, therefore, been satisfactory, there being but one branch, that of opium, which shows a falling off. The extent of country drawing its supplies through Tientsin varies but little from year to year, but the trade is affected by the crops, the disturbed or peaceful condition of the country, and other similar causes. Though the actual result of the year's trade has not been remunerative, the figures show favourably when taken in connection with the general advancement of the port. Though one year may disappoint, the merchant will find his compensation in the next. Very noticeable in the imports of Cotton manufactures is the rapid increase, since the conclusion of the war in America, in the trade in T-Cloths; the quantity in 1867 being half as much more as that in 1866; that in 1868 being four times the amount of 1867; and finally that in 1869 doubling 1868. The imports of woollens are very satisfactory, English camlets, and lastings showing the greatest increase. Exports are a very limited part of the trade of this port, but they also show an amount of Tls. 72,359.85 in 1869, against Tls. 53,122.72 in the previous year. The export of coal may become very important if the Chinese Government should, as is reported, be about to work the coal in the hills east of Tientsin, employing foreign machinery for the purpose. There has been a further increase in shipping of 335 vessels and 120,410 tons in 1869, against 299 vessels and 109,077 tons in the previous year. The greatest increase has been in the North German tonnage, which has reached a total of 26,788 tons, against 16,528 tons in 1868, while the British flag has lost ground to the extent of some 6,000 tons—a state of affairs connected with the shipping trade on the coast of China by no means confined to this port, and one which certainly merits the serious consideration of those interested.

10. Kuikiang.—Mr. Drew reports that, though not equal to 1868, the past year furnishes an encouraging return. The trade shows nearly a million and a half of taels less than 1868; but considerably more than a million of this loss is owing to the diminished exportation of black tea, consequent on the inundation of the surrounding country, and the misfortunes of 1869 have only reduced its figures below the year preceding, while they are still in advance of 1867 and preceding years. The total trade was Tls. 9,703,899. Exports represent Tls. 6,546,886, and imports Tls. 3,157,013, of which Tls. 2,655,606 are foreign. For the most part of the year four large steamers per week call here from Shanghai with cargo, and the same number take cargo away to Shanghai.

11. Tamsui, Formosa.—Mr. Taintor reports the satisfactory character of the general trade of these two ports. The consumption of imports is necessarily limited by the local demand, and the returns at present issued are only made up to the end of 1868. They are, however, sufficiently encouraging to show the success that would be sure to attend a few more years' development if we retain our hold upon the ports. The foreign imports were Tls. 472,153 in 1865, upwards of Tls. 600,000 in each of the two following years, and 1868 they reached Tls. 551,511, while the exports, which were Tls. 252,814 in 1866, and fell to Tls. 156,683 in 1867, amounted to no less than Tls. 308,834 in 1868. The revenue rose from Tls. 49,037 in 1867 to Tls. 69,347 in 1868; and the shipping showed an increase, in the same period, of from 141 to 222 vessels. Mr. Taintor gives some very interesting particulars concerning the two most important exports—coal and camphor. In the former the increase has been unprecedented, the export for 1868 having been nearly double that of 1867. In 1865 only 7,162 tons were exported; in 1866, 17,887 tons; in 1867, 12,860 tons; and in 1868, 25,392 tons. The duty charged on this item is most burdensome, amounting, as it did in 1868, to Tls. 17,000, or about two-fifths of the sum collected on the whole export trade. The introduction of foreign skill and enterprise in working the mines would enable the Formosa coal to compete favourably with Australian and Japanese; for labour is cheap and abundant, and the proximity of the mines to water communication might easily be made to reduce the cost of carriage. Camphor is at present the most important export from Tamsui, and this trade has been quite revolutionised by the break-up of the so-called Camphor monopoly, the export having jumped up from 5,070.99 piculs in 1867 to 14,440.88 in 1868, while the price has fallen from $16 per picul to the lowest limit, $7.80. The duty on camphor represents about 10 per cent. of the value. Among the present unproductive natural resources of Formosa are the sulphur pits, in which a mine of wealth lies undeveloped, awaiting the time when the Government will allow them to be worked for its own benefit by private persons anxious to do so.*

THE SUEZ CANAL NOT SAFE OVER TWENTY-ONE FEET.

Captain Steele, of the *Erl King*, has published a valuable account of his passage through the Suez Canal, which proves what we have always urged upon our readers—that it is not wise for any vessel to attempt to pass through the Canal drawing more than twenty-one feet. When Captain Steel passed through in July last there was much less than twenty-two feet water in various parts of the Canal, and his ship grounded about ten miles from Port Said. Captain Steele says: "Our draught was 21 feet 4 inches aft, 21 feet 2 inches forward. We never had this depth of water under the entire ship after we entered the Lake, but the mud was soft. The ship, whose deep-load line is, say, 24 feet, if only drawing or be lightened to 21 feet, is likely to pass through the Canal without a stumble as the Canal now is; but place the ship whose deep-load line is 21 feet an inch beyond that draught and she will stagger at the smallest impediment, and become perfectly ungovernable when her keel smells the mud." Here is the account of the exertions necessary to get the grounded vessel afloat again:—

At ten P.M. the tide had risen a few inches higher than it had been in the morning. Our heavy tow-ropes had been passed on board the tugs, and a third rope (8-inch Manila) made fast to a mooring-post on the Canal bank, leading from our starboard quarter. This was hove well taut with a double tackle. At a given signal the tugs started, the ship's engines at the same time going full speed astern. She did not move. A second attempt was equally fruitless; but in the third, with all hands racing with heavy tread fore and aft the decks she started afloat, and was moored against the starboard bank till morning.

On the following day engines were turned ahead and way gathered upon the *Erl King*; but, feeling the mud caused much hesitation under her helm, it (the helm) was steadied for a moment before we reached the light-vessel. From this onward, say 250 yards, she refused all helm, but gradually made way through the soft mud while the engines were kept going. Starboard helm being required, and refused, the engines were stopped, and with the engines the ship's way stopped. Judging from the buoys, the ship was in mid-channel. Sounding, however, gave 20 feet 6 inches on both sides, with 24 feet about five yards to port of us. The ship had been about fifteen minutes stationary when the Harbourmaster of Ismailia brought the *Edmond* again to our assistance. He soon afterwards brought anchors and warps, and laid double anchors far out on our port quarter. On these anchors we hove with powerful purchase, the tug at the same time towing on our port bow, and our own engine at intervals going full speed astern. The ship was dragged across many holes showing 22, 23, and 24 feet water; but at seven P.M., after a day of unending effort and great toil, with much damage to ropes, mooring bitts, and two stanchions, the *Erl King* was left for the night close to the light-vessel, still hung in the mud, but sufficiently under command to enable the tug to tow her into the Canal next morning.

It is of course impossible that such violent strains can be applied to any vessel without causing great injury, even though it may not be immediately perceived. Captain Steele's conclusion deserves the attentive perusal of every shipowner likely to use the new route:—

Here lie the head and front of the Suez Canal Company's offending. They aim at too much. Their prospectus before the public, showing a depth of nearly 26 feet water in the Canal—which should mean all parts of the Canal—they know to be untrue, and if they allow conditions to be made in London they have no intention of fulfilling at Port Said, they are very reprehensible. That the company intend the Canal to contain a depth of 26 feet water throughout its entire length is evidenced by the immense progress they have lately made between Suez and the Small Lake. This length of the Canal, formerly the worst, with the exception of a very short distance near Suez (but soon to be equal with the rest), has a depth of 24 feet at low water tide, rises from 4 feet to 6 feet, and, better still, the sides of the Canal are nearly precipitous. I hope the Company may see it their interest to do away with the shelving bank when deepening other portions of the Canal. In the meantime, while the Canal remains with nearly twenty miles of its central part with, say, 21 feet water, it will be well if the company's agents at Port Said or Suez apply greater discrimination in the immersion of vessels passing through the Canal.

OUR DANGERS IN CHINA.

The *Globe* says:—Lord Granville announced on the evening of the 9th inst. at Guildhall that he had received a telegram from our Minister at Peking, in which it was stated that there is no danger in the north of China, and that an Ambassador is starting for Europe. This announcement will be received with general satisfaction, although it is difficult to understand how, in the short interval which has elapsed since the arrival of Mr. Wade's last telegram, the neighbourhood of brigands and destitution of the people at Newchwang, which he therein stated formed sources of danger to foreigners residing at that place, have been suppressed. The Ambassador spoken of is probably Chung-How, who was Governor of Tientsin at the time of the massacre, but who has by common agreement been acquitted of all complicity with the authors of the riot. It is not easy to see what good his arrival in Europe can possibly effect, especially at this juncture. The utter futility of the Burlinghame mission is not an encouraging precedent, and we only trust that the advent of Chung-How may not be accompanied by similar outrages on foreigners to those which formed such unfortunate commentaries on the grandiloquent pacific speeches of his American predecessor.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—If there be really any truth in the reports which reach us from China that there is a combination of Chinese authorities and people hostile to foreigners, and an organisation extending all down the coast for purposes of aggression, then obviously it would be a fatal error to stand inactive till the mischief is done. This would be to provoke a war, not to avert it—to make conflict and disaster inevitable which might have been prevented. Those among our statesmen here who most dread such a calamity, are apt to forget that two very opposite conditions equally conduce to the same end. The first is rashness and an overbearing meddling policy, by which even a nation like the Chinese may be lashed into fury. The second is supineness under menace of aggression; or the inability of those who are in authority on the spot, and know the danger, to take any timely

* We are glad to be able to supplement these returns by the information, through a private source, that the export of sugar, white and brown, has very largely increased during the present year. The total quantity of sugar exported from Formosa amounted to no less than 526,374 piculs, or about 31,000 tons—employing, of course, a proportionally increased tonnage.

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steps to avert attack or a massacre. Of the two, the second condition is the most perilous perhaps. We are far from thinking that it does not behove us to guard against the first, both as a wrong to the Chinese and a danger to ourselves. But this may be best effected by enforcing responsibility of the gravest kind upon all authorities—civil, naval, or military—who may fail in judgment or discretion on occasions of instant emergency. Any deviation from such general instructions and standing orders as the Home Government may issue should be justified only by the clearest evidence of overruling necessity. And any failure in this respect should be promptly followed by public rebuke and dismissal. We venture to say the danger under such conditions would not be on the side of rashness. But no official, civil or naval, under such circumstances—having the judgment and courage which we assume to be the average qualifications of those placed in authority—would feel constrained to stand aloof, or waste his time in unavailing appeals to the Chinese authorities for aid while danger and death could plainly be seen approaching a whole community, as certainly was the case at Tientsin.

The Rev. John Chalmers, writing from Canton on Sept. 16 says:—"The China question seems hardly to receive a thought in Europe just now, but the longer it is delayed the more serious it will become. I dare say you sometimes feel a little uneasy about the safety of your friends in this barbarous place. We are not afraid, however, in the meantime. Canton is far removed from the centre of the present hostile movement, and has had enough of foreign fighting; but there is every appearance of a complete clearing out of all foreigners from the north of China before they are frozen in for another winter. Indeed, report says they have already got notice from the Government to leave because they cannot be protected; and it is known that the American missionaries at Tangchow have sent an urgent request to their consul to be safely removed from their station by gunboat or otherwise. My own impression is that the Chinese have in view the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty as well as the expulsion of Europeans, and that for the accomplishment of this double object they—*i.e.*, the leaders of this project—are prepared to drive the whole country into a state of anarchy and utter misery. They know that China cannot do anything against a European Power; but if there is no recognised Government in the country at all, of course we must be driven away by the lawless mob, and kept at bay by any new Government that may arise, till new treaties are demanded and obtained with more or less of force. I fancy the patriotic *literati* of China would be prepared to sacrifice everything for the hope of restoring their country to its old state of isolation. This is what they want—neither more nor less. It is not the missionaries, but all foreigners, be they ministers, missionaries, or merchants, that they want to get rid of."

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

—o—

TEA.

Previous to the arrival of the J. R. Worcester business was very restricted. A few parcels of old black leaf were got off at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. The new imports, per above-named ship, have been eagerly competed for, and as a result very fair prices have been obtained. The vessel compares for mediums very fairly, but for fine her prices are not quite so good as have been paid for previous arrivals. Many of her Teas, however, are second crops, and must have cost less than the first. It is a singular fact that ex Danube nothing sold under 1s. 6d., ex Priam nothing under 1s. 7d., and J. R. Worcester (so far) nothing under 1s. 8d. The Kaisows, ex Thermopylæ, came to a good market.

	1870. lbs.	1869. lbs.
Duty paid on Tea in London for the week ending Nov. 5	1,716,732	1,564,525
Export to ditto	512,676	548,464
Total	2,229,408	2,112,989

SILK.

Since the departure of the mail the failure of the peace negotiations, and the subsequent sinister rumours as regards Russia, have caused a decidedly quieter market. Red Peacocks are said to have been sold at 26s. 3d., and there has been some demand for medium Tsatlees at 25s. to 25s. 6d. Deliveries of China. 1st to 12th inclusive, 1,126 bales.

COFFEE.

Extensive supplies of Plantation Ceylon have again been placed upon offer, but a good demand has continued to prevail, and a further advance of 1s. per cwt. has been established. The business in Native Ceylon has been less extensive, but the late advance is steadily maintained. In other East India kinds no transactions are reported.

SUGAR.

The quiet condition of the market which prevailed at the close of our last report continued until the 11th inst., when a better demand appeared for refining descriptions, and sales of good extent were effected at firm prices, which has continued to-day, and last week's quotations are fully supported. Penang: 3,810 bags have been sold by auction at fully the valuations, common soft brown (duty 4s.) 22s. to 23s., middling to fine brown (duties 4s. and 4s. 9d.) 24s. 6d. to 27s. 6d., soft grey and yellow (duty 4s. 9d.) 28s. to 29s. Manila: There have been no public auctions, and by private contract the sales have been moderate, but there has been a fair demand privately, chiefly for export; about 23,000 bags common clayed (duty 4s.) have been sold at 22s. 6d. to 23s., chiefly the latter price, also 4,000 bags unclayed Taal at 18s. 6d.

Cocoa-nut Oil.—Transactions have been unimportant; of 154 casks Ceylon offered a moderate part sold, pipes at £37 10s. to £37 15s., and hogsheads at £38 5s.

Cinnamon.—Of offers amounting to 237 bales Ceylon about 100 bales found buyers, good middling to good first sort at 2s. 10s. to 3s. 2s.; good second, 3s.; third, 2s. 9d.; fourth, 2s. 2d.; low coarse, 6d. to 9d.; spurious, 2d.; the remainder chiefly spurious bought in at 4d. to 6d. Chips: A large quantity, amounting to 1,683 bags, offered met but little demand, and only 500 bags sold; middling chips, 4d.; mostly coarse bark, 2d. to 2¼d.

Cutch.—In auction of 1,000 boxes fair Fish mark Pegue offered 540 boxes sold at 19s. 6d., 240 boxes fine being bought in at 20s. Privately about 1,000 boxes fine have been sold at 20s. to 20s. 6d.

Camphor.—At the public sales 281 tubs Japan were bought in 70s. to 75s., and 240 cases China at 70s. to 75s; 70 tubs Japan have since been sold at 72s.

Galls.—There have been no transactions in China or Japan.

Gambier.—In auction 398 bales block were bought in at 16s. 3d., and 436 bales pressed Cubes at 17s. 3d.; since the sale 200 bales of the former have been sold at 15s. 10½d., being cheaper; also 200 bales of the pressed Cubes at 17s. 3d. For arrival 150 tons distant shipment have been sold at 15s. 10½d. all faults.

Isinglass.—At public sale, of 28 cases Penang, 18 cases sold—fair tongue, 3s. 9d.; ordinary to middling, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; leaf, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 11d.; 2 cases (734 lbs.) Singapore were bought in at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 9d.

Japan Wax.—The sale is reported of 66 cases saucers—good yellowish at 72s. to 72s. 6d., middling at 64s. 6d.

Pepper.—Black: Increased firmness has prevailed, and prices of Singapore are ¼d. higher. Penang is also slightly dearer. Public sales amounting to 3,824 bags have been brought forward, of which 2,000 bags sold; 2,885 bags Penang were chiefly bought in at 5⅛d. to 5¼d., only about 1,100 bags being sold, common at 5⅛d.; 273 bags Siam sold at 5⅛d. to 5¼d. Privately about 1,250 bags Singapore have sold at 5⅝d. to 5⅝d., closing at the latter price for cash, and 1,500 bags Penang at 5⅛d. to 5 3-16thd.; for arrival 500 bags Penang have been sold at 5⅛d., and 700 bags Singapore distant at 5 7-16thd. White: In auction 602 bags Singapore all sold at 6¼d. to 6½d., chiefly 6⅜d.; sea-damaged fourth to first class 6¼d. to 6⅜d.; of 109 bags Penang, 22 bags sold at 6¼d. to 6⅜d. After the Public sales there was an active demand, which has since continued, and considerable quantities, say about 3,000 bags Singapore, have changed hands at advancing prices, commencing at 6⅛d., and closing at 6⅜d. cash, but at the close there is less activity, although the advance is maintained.

Preserves.—An offer of 500 cases China Ginger was bought in at 8⅛d., and 50 cases Comquats at 1s. 1d., 100 cases Comquats and Chow Chow of old import were withdrawn.

Rice.—Except for a rather better inquiry for Rangoon the demand is without improvement and sales are limited. In auction 3,383 bags sea damaged Rangoon sold, first class 9s. to 9s. 4½d., second 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d., third and re-packed 8s. to 8s. 6d. Privately two landed cargoes of Rangoon have been sold, 9,000 bags per Cilminar at 9s. 6d. full prompt, 1,550 tons recently arrived per Pleiades at 9s. 1½d. quay terms. Afloat 300 tons new Soolie Ballam sold at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 7½d. quay terms.

Rhubarb.—Of 237 cases offered at the sales, 72 cases sold, fair at 3s., a few lots 3s. 3d., ordinary rough 8d. to 9d., very ordinary 6d.; 3 boxes trimmed were bought in at 10s. 6d.

Rags.—An offer of 577 bags Japan sold at £13 to £13 10s., chiefly at £13 5s., two lots at £11 15s. per ton.

Tin.—The demand has been very limited, with only small sales effected, and the market is easier. Straits has changed hands at £127 to £126, Banca at £126, and Billiton at £126 10s. to £125 10s.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REPORT.

Coffee.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1:—Central American, 3,741,132 lbs.; Hawaiian, 94,421 lbs.; Rio, 647,254 lbs.; Mocha, 1,945 lbs.; Manila, 6,500 lbs. Imports thus far in 1870 are nearly 3,000,000 lbs. less than same time in 1869. The market exhibits firmness. Although small sales of Costa Rica and Guatemala continue to be made at 20c., yet some importers refuse to sell at this rate. 700 bags Manila, ex Andreas, sold at 19c.; 500 bags Java at 24c.; the latter is now held at 24½c.

Cordage.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1:—9,002 coils, 2,886 packages, 33 bales. The San Francisco Company adhere to their rates of 18½c. to 20c. We have no sales of Manila to record.

Matting.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1:—282 bales, 3,826 rolls. Importers complain of a dull market. The trade is, however, well stocked, selling Chinese White and Checked at low prices.

Rice.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1:—China, 15,296,269 lbs. The demand runs altogether upon China at 6¾c. to 7¾c. The imports for nine months in 1869 were 27,000,000 lbs., against 15,650,000 lbs. thus far during the current year.

Sugar.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1: China, 1,175,070 lbs.; Manila, 3,237,304 lbs.; Batavia, 4,414,462 lbs. Imports for the first nine months of the current year, in round numbers, are 31,000,000 lbs. as against 49,000,000 lbs. same period last. There is no business to report in East India description.

Teas.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1: China, 681,449 lbs.; Japan, 1,611,976. Imports during the first nine months of the current year, approximate 2,300,000 lbs. showing an increase of 600,000 lbs. as compared with the same period last year, and is exclusive of the large amount received here in bond for transmission East by rail and otherwise. The market presents no features of interest. Stocks of Japans are liberal and prices as heretofore, say 65c. to 75c.

IMPORTS FROM THE STRAITS, JAVA, CHINA, AND ALL PARTS EAST OF INDIA.

From Singapore and Penang to Liverpool (via London and Suez Canal), per Hipparchus (str.), entered Nov. 1.—From Singapore: 2526 bales gambier, 3407 bags sago flour, 3820 bundles rattans, 305 bags sago, 891 hides—Order. From Penang: 5 cases mace, 10 cases nutmegs—Order. Remainder of cargo landed at London.

From Ilo Ilo to Liverpool, per Saga, entered Nov. 1.—33,223 bags sugar, 281 piculs sapanwood—Peele and Co.

From Shanghai to London, per John R. Worcester, entered Nov. 8.—Tea: 10 half-chests 2 boxes—Overton and Co.; 547 chests—Kennuth and Co.; 160 chests—Forbes, Forbes, and Co.; 8 boxes—W. Kidner; 7090 chests 6198 half-chests 8 boxes—Order.

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EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, TO CEYLON, THE STRAITS, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Ship.	For	From	Date Cleared.	Bar, Bolt, and Rod Iron.	Hoop, Sheet, and Plate Iron.	Yellow Metal and Copper.	Lead.	Steel.	Machinery.	Hardware and Ironmongery.	Cottons, Plain.	Printed and Dyed.	Delaines and Mixed Fabrics.	Cambrics and Muslins.	Linens.	Woollens.	Flannel and Blanketing.	Thread, Twist and Yarn.	Beer in Bulk.	Beer in Glass.	Brandy.	Geneva.	British Spirits.	Red Wine.	White Wine.	Oils.	Paints and Varnish.	Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Millinery.	Canvas & Sail Cloth.	Rope, Cordage, and Twine.	Tar and Pitch.	Earthenware & Glass.	Candles and Soap.	Hams, Cheese, and Butter.	Oilmans' Stores.
				Tns.	Tons	Tons.	Tns.	Tns.	£.	£.	Yards.	Yards.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	lbs.	Brls	Brls	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals	Gals.	£.	£.	£.	£	Brls.	£	Cwt.	Cwt.	£
Ada, str., via Suez Canal (addl.)	Singapore	London.	Oct. 26	...	...	...	...	...	10	63	279396	150560	400	...	...	535	...	10000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Do. do.	Hong Kong ...	,,	,, 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 &3cs.	419990	412252	979	...	138	220	...	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 &13cs.
Do. do.	Shanghai	,,	,, 26	...	...	...	...	...	10	189	952321 &£150	44530	...	...	...	8265	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	225	...	£7	105
Titania	Do.	,,	,, 27	26	...	¾	...	...	...	60	7522934 &£1220	234188	120	...	...	9295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1646	414	...	...	113	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
Gemini	Singapore	,,	,, 28	70	...	13	50	...	...	1655	269170 &£1280	9840	...	...	...	...	...	26400	...	76	884	...	12	424	602	...	120	60	...	30	50	201 &53cs.	£10	...	150 &25cs.
John Scott.....	Batavia	,,	,, 28	49	¼	33	½	...	...	498	62838	...	...	...	...	140	...	10276	..	49	...	...	...	...	229	...	60	794	...	...	...	3062 &3cs.	£1020	...	71
Palmerston	Colombo.....	,,	,, 28	51	44	3	...	...	...	1155 &50kg	219600	5020	...	...	100	310	12	10000	12	139	1995	315	646	252	681	250	110	762	146	32	50 rlts.	975 &12cs.	£14	8 &£23	286
Oberon, str., via Suez Canal	Singapore	,,	,, 29	...	17	15	...	½	365	233	566353	24901	...	...	...	500	...	75800	...	...	...	...	...	14	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	£25	...	23
Do. do.	Hong Kong ...	,,	,, 29	...	10	...	50	...	...	249	1497387	271974	...	...	90	1125	...	350830	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	4cs.	...	...	...	65	...	£10	7
Do. do.	Yokohama.....	,,	,, 29	...	...	...	18	...	342	163 &5cwt	1122825 &£11800	165387	1715	258	...	15035 &2cs.	300	139232	...	...	16	...	17	20	277	...	150	410	60	...	...	250	6	...	15 &20cs.
Marlborough	Hong Kong ...	,,	,, 31	199	...	41	50	8	20	404	1705020 &£2010	177116 &£100	60	...	...	2300	...	730330	15	41	931	1019	10	32	1122	1250	438	202	465	424	30	163 &40 ts.	...	17	50cs.
Glengyle, str., via Suez Cnl.	Colombo	Livrpool	,, 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	638674	29817	...	...	...	...	...	7500	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Ship	For	Preserved Provisions.	Apparel and Slops.	Paper, Books, & Stationery.	Perfumery and Brushes.	Drugs and Chemicals.	Manufactured Leather.	Hats & Caps.	Saddlery.	Toys & Fancy Goods.	Upholstery & Furniture.	Confectionery, Biscuits, &c.	Fire-arms & Ammunition.	Umbrellas.	Tobacco.	Pianos & Musical Instruments.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	lbs.	£
a Ada, str. (add.), via Suez Canal	Singapore ...	37	16	45	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	...	...
b Do. do.	Hong Kong..	95	348	132	23	445	101	283	...	140	176	10	20	972	81	30
c Do. do.	Shanghai ...	153	35	310	...	458	30	...	77	68	7	26	16	8	205	13
d Titania	Do	...	20	...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	176	...
e Gemini	Singapore ...	125	15	90& 33cs.	31& 79gls.	136	...	100& 1cs.	400	56	...	11cs.	...	530	...	...
f John Scott.....	Batavia	26	...	46	40	263	52	...	30	26	...	435	...	...	...	...
g Palmerston	Colombo.....	...	150	389	103& 36gls.	1035& 10tons	24	...	60	32	78	122	...	...	862	...
h Oberon, str., via Suez Canal	Singapore ...	...	35	140& 5cs.	...	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...
i Do. do.	Hong Kong..	515	70	58	...	442	204	...	...	15	3cs.	3cs.	...	...	...	80
Do. do.	Yokohama...	33	216	479& 1cs.	20& 36gls.	400& 5cs.	868	183	...	50	520	10	1cs.	390	1175	...
k Marlborough.....	Hong Kong..	273	50	201& 10cs.	54	320	...	81	...	15	128	18	...	...	...	135
Glengyle, str., via Suez Canal	Colombo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...

SUNDRIES.

a Brass wire, £143; silk velvet, 1 case; gold thread, 5 lbs.; effects, £90; needles, 15 cwt.; silver plate, 15 cwt.; electro and plated ware, £170.——*b* effects, £219; needles, 5 cwt.; silk and cotton velvet, £159; silver plate, £1,050; electro and plated ware, £150.——*c* granite, 5 tons; seeds and plants, £30; oil paintings, £16; effects, £100; india-rubber goods, £15.——*d* mineral water, 250 gallons; electro and plated ware, £32.——*e* brass wire, £770; matches, £1,000 and 154 cases; glass beads, 70 packages; millstones, £25; refined sugar, 11½ cwt.; Vermouth, 8 gallons; creosote, £13; framed engravings, £25; asphalte, 4 tons; safety fuze, £10; parts of carriages, £90; gun flints, £12; effects, £19; perambulators, £40; mineral water, 750 gallons; coals and coke, 100 tons; zinc, 2 tons; gunpowder, 25,550 lbs.——*f* bricks, £43; cement, 80 tons; lucifers, £236; effects, £311; glass buttons, £21; beeswax, 15 cwt.; carriage, £250; corks, £15; shot, 2 tons; gunpowder, 10,600 lbs.——*g* coffee machinery, £298; manure, £770 and 15 tons; chalk, £10; moulding sand, £3; marble tablets, £50; galvanised iron, 29 tons; asphalte, 50 tons; cement, 30 tons; caoutchouc manufactures, £3; effects, £40; boat, £20; tarpauling, £18; jute bags, £18; fuse, £5; refined sugar, £30; coals and coke, 114 tons; shot, ½ ton; gunpowder, 250 lbs.——*h* canvass hose, £9; effects, £28; postage stamps, £70; shot, 1 ton.——*i* pictures, £132; sugar machinery, £1,952; effects, £30; photographic materials, £100; asphalte, 2 tons; gum, 30 cwt.; quicksilver, 50 bottles.——*j* refined sugar, 1 cwt.; effects, £372; surgical instruments, £60; iron wire, 4 cwt.; tortoiseshell and hoofs, 3 cases; carriage, £100; sponge, £28; cotton velvet, £364; oil paintings, £50; electro and plated ware, £350.——*k* iron wire and wire rope £445; sheathing felt, £100; wooden sheaves, £100; prints, £150; effects, £100; lucifers, £180 and 40 cases; bricks, £23; signal lights and sticks for ditto, £15; mineral water, £29; corks, 3 bales; pig iron, 100 tons; tin plates, 200 boxes; quicksilver, 250 bottles.——*l* cement, 18 tons; fruits, 4 cwt.

NOTE.—Per John Bunyan, from Liverpool to Galle, cleared Oct. 15.—Coal, 1,559 tons; tobacco, 122 lbs. Per Kate Covert, from Liverpool to Yokohama, cleared Oct. 21.—Coal, 116 tons; 4,670 iron rails, £10,000; tobacco, 175 lbs. Per Una (str.), from Liverpool to Bankok, *via* Suez Canal, cleared Sept. 22 (addl.).—Machinery, bricks, &c., 300 tons. Per Ada (str.), from London to Yokohama, *via* Suez Canal, cleared Oct. 26.—Woollens, £685. Per Mirella, from London to Hong Kong, cleared Aug. 17 (addl.).—Plain cottons, 83,500 yards and £800; yarn, 32,600 lbs.; hosiery, £55; yellow metal, 19 tons. Per Western Chief, from London to Hong Kong, cleared Sept. 1 (addl.).—Drugs, £8; biscuits, £79; oilman's stores, £165; rugs, £38; clocks, £50; cotton waste, 9,460 lbs.; butter, 60 cwt.; cotton manufactures, 5 cases. Per Dartmouth, from London to Hong Kong, cleared Sept. 12 (addl.).—Iron safes, £150; haberdashery, £40. Per Assyrian, from London to Hong Kong, cleared Oct. 3 (addl.).—Rope, £800. Per Lunan, from London to Japan, cleared Oct. 5 (addl.).—White wine, 100 gallons; twist, 20,000 lbs.; (short shipped) plain cottons, 20,000 yards. Per Taeping, from London to Shanghai, cleared Oct. 17 (addl.).—Hardware, £48. Per Benmore, from London to Yokohama, cleared Oct. 20 (addl.).—Woollens, £1,250; lucifers, 11 cases; plain cottons, 19,250 yards; yarn, 12,000 lbs.; cotton velvet, £374; (short shipped) coloured cottons, 4,800 yards. Per Havelock, from London to Singapore, cleared Oct. 24 (addl.).—Plain cottons, 179,800 yards; hardware, £537; glass, £142; biscuits, £95; furniture, £300; terra cotta, £30. Per Achilles (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, *via* Suez Canal, cleared Oct. 8 (addl.).—Saddlery, £26; stationery, £4. Per Ocean, from Liverpool to Hong Kong, *via* Cardiff, cleared Oct. 20.—Oilman's stores, &c., £100. Per County of Elgin, from Glasgow to Batavia, cleared Oct. 26 (addl.).—Sugar machinery, £2,024; printed cottons, 120,000 yards; yarn, 24,000 lbs.; plain cottons, 264,000 yards; galvanised iron, 44 tons; haberdashery, £100; hats, £65.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship	Captain.	From	At
Nov. 2	Geo. Avery	Christie	Akyab	Scilly
— 3	Rosalie	Nilssohn	Manila	London
— 4	Garibaldi	Blomberg	Akyab	Queenstown
— 6	Evora (str.)	Raison	Colombo, &c., via Cl.	Plymouth
— 7	John R. Worcester	Cawse	Shanghai	Deal
— 6	Frances Milly	—	Colombo, for Havre	Off Scilly
Oct. 24	Comet	Bray	Yokohama	San Francisco
— 25	Professor Suringar	Knil	Singapore	Boston
Nov. 5	Cavour	Jensen	Akyab	St. Nazaire
— —	Thames	Patterson	Do., for St Nazaire	Plymouth
— 8	Ethiopian	Faulkner	Shanghai	Scilly
— 7	Ceferina	Berg	Akyab, for Liverpool	Queenstown
— 6	Nederland	Breen	Batavia	Brouwershaven
Oct. 25	Daniel Marcy	Ross	Manila	New York
— 20	Volunteer	Mutchison	Do.	Boston
— 28	Agnes	Tisdale	Penang, &c.	New York
Nov. 9	Evon Beaulieu	Buchmann	Rangoon	Plymouth
—	Maid Marion	Richards	Do.	Queenstown
Oct. 17	Mary Ann Wilson	Beching	Yokohama	San Francisco*

* Not "Mary Ann," as before reported.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
—	Triton	Cline	Batavia	Rotterdam
Nov. 2	Henry Grenfell	—	Do.	Liverpool
Oct. 24	Candida	Jones	Cadiz and Manila	Denia
Nov. 3	Eliza	—	Do.	Liverpool
— 3	Imperator Alex. II.	—	Galle	Do.*
— 4	Vale of Doon	—	Yokohama	Do.
—	Ymuiden	Zielstra	Batavia	Amsterdam
—	Anna Digna	Zwaneveld	Do.	Do.
— 3	Brierly Hill	Pegg	Galle	Cardiff
— 5	Goodell	—	Hong Kong	Liverpool
— 5	Sophia	—	Galle	Do.
— 7	Galata (str.)	Pearson	Colombo, &c., via S.C.	London
— 4	Arabia (str.)	Matthews	Do. do.	Glasgow
—	Bellatrix	Haacke	Sourabaya	Amsterdam
— 4	Deerhound	Carlew (?)	Hong Kong	Newcastle
—	Susanne	—	Batavia	Rotterdam
— 4	Louisa	Lansdon	Singapore	Cardiff
— 5	Lucknow	Alexander	Do.	Do.
— 6	Belpore	Donning	Galle	Do.
— 6	Hotspur	Porteous	Do.	Do.
— 4	Herald	Gardner	Cardiff & Singapore.	Liverpool
— 5	Coldstream	—	Singapore	Do.
Oct. 25	Surprise	Ranlett	Shanghai	New York
— 25	Sonora	Paine	Hong Kong	San Francisco
Nov. 8	Peri	Westwater	Penang	London
— 8	Cutty Sark	Moodee	Shanghai	Do.
— 5	Moss Glen	Sullivan	Hong Kong	Cardiff
— 4	Seaflower	Thomas	Do.	Penarth
Oct. 19	Edward (N.G.)	—	Shanghai	Utsalady
Nov. 9	Teviot	Mackwood	Colombo	London
— 9	Granville	Gallichan	Galle & Trincomalee	Do.
— 9	John Temperley	Tucker	Cardiff and Manila	Do.
— 8	Tinnevelly	Bone	Galle	Portsmouth*
— 5	Martin Luther	Barfred	River Amoor	Cronstadt
Oct. 28	Otago	Thorndyke	Hong Kong	Penarth
Nov. 3	Mary Tatham	Tulloch	Singapore	Do.
— 3	Southern Queen	Richards	Hong Kong	Do.
— 9	Nestor (str.)	Drenning	Penang, &c.	Liverpool

* After repairing.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: Fire Queen, Ilione, Serica, John R. Worcester. For Tientsin and Chefoo: Avona. For Shanghai: Celestial Queen, Forward Ho. For Hong Kong: Clymene, Cingala, Cornuvia, Hopewell, Wm. Ritson, Belted Will. For Hong Kong and Amoy: Cissy. For Singapore: Cymbeline, Grand Duchess. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Yokohama (via Suez Canal): Parana (str.). For Bangkok: Anita, Gleam. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Art Union, Orient. For Colombo: Boyne, Hesperia. For Colombo and Galle: River Indus. For Colombo, &c. (via Suez Canal): Ferdinand de Lesseps (str.).

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: River Avon. Fo Manila: Gloria, Amigos, Maria. For Singapore: Prince Arthur, Alexandra, John C. Potter. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai (via Suez Canal): Sharpshooter, (str.). For Bangkok and Rangoon: Vauban. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Cornelia.

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong: Ardentinny. For Singapore: Kinfauns Castle. For Colombo, &c.: Tuticorin, Estrella de Chile.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

We have no change to note in berth freights to the East; sailing vessels are still difficult to place at advantageous rates; coal freights from the Northern outports are unaltered.

Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth: To Tientsin and Chefoo; 50s. weight or meast. To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 35s. meast.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 90s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. weight or meast.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 70s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 27s. 6d. meast.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 70s. meast. To Batavia: 25s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 25s. meast.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 70s. meast. To Ceylon: 20s. weight, 17s. 6d.; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 60s. meast. At New York to China: $12 to $15 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows: From Wear or Tyne per keel—To Yokohama: £42. To Singapore: £26. For Galle: £26. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea per ton—For Yokohama: £2. For Hong Kong: £1 16s. For Java: 17s. 6d. For Singapore: £1 5s. For Galle: £1 3s. 6d. For Colombo: £1 3s.

SPOKEN.

MAGALLANES, Cadiz to Manila, Sept. 13, 24 S., 29 W.
LOUDOUN CASTLE, London to Shanghai, Sept. 17, on the line, 20 W.
JOHN WORCESTER (Amer. brq.), for Hg. Kg., Sept. 5, off Pulo Sapato.
H. B. E. N.(?) (Norgwean. brq.), Frederikstadt to China, 58 N., 8 W.
SPEEDWELL (brq.), for Hong Hong, Sept. 9, 20 N., 114 E.
LORETTO, Batavia to Falmouth, Oct. 3, 12 N., 26 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Medea, Ankringa, from Batavia to Rotterdam, put into Table Bay, Sept. 21, for repairs.

The Daniel Marcy, Ross, which arrived at New York Oct. 25, from Manila, reported having experienced a S.E. to N.N.E. hurricane, Oct. 22, during which she lost sails, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Marlborough, Larkins, which cleared from London, Oct. 31, or Hong Kong, whilst proceeding down the r iver, Nov. 3, was towed ashore, during a fog, near Blackwall. She was got off, and sailed Nov. 5, from the Down for s her destination.

At GIBRALTAR.—Nov. 5, Ada (str.), from London, for Singapore China, &c. (*via* Suez Canal).

At MALTA.—Oct. 20, Duque de Palmella (Portuguese corvette), from Lisbon, and left 24 for Macao (*via* Suez Canal).

At PORT SAID.—Oct. 25, Achilles (str.), Russell, from Liverpool, left for Singapore, China, &c.

At ADEN.—Oct. 18, Acantha (str.), Grange, from London, and left for Singapore, China, &c.; 21, William Cory (str.), Edington, from London, and left, 22, for China; Scanderia (str.), Carroll, from London, and left, 22, for China.

Off ADEN.—Oct. 14, Mindoro (str.), Lindsay, from the Clyde, for Manila.

At ST. HELENA.—Sept. 29, Midnight, Brock, from Singapore, for Boston; Magdalena, Boysen, from Penang, for Rotterdam; Concepcion, Tuton, from Manila, for Cadiz; Helena Henrietta, Deterding, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 30, Edward Herbert, Duncan, from Hiogo, for New York; 30, Robert Fletcher, Pittendrick, from Manila, for London; Jonge Jan, Jhy, from Batavia, for Flushing; Oct. 6, Tertre, Tahet, from Singapore, for Marseilles; 7, Jessie, Fick, from Manila, for Liverpool; Kingdom of Belgium, Smith, from Padang, for New York; 11, Singapore, Confucius, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 12, Noach II., v. Looyen, from Batavia, for Rotterdam; 1, Loyola, from Manila.

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THE REV. JAMES SUMMERS,
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No. 1. JULY, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION £1 1s. PER ANNUM.

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THE CHINA DIRECTORY
FOR
1871.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY for 1871 will, as usual, be issued from the office of the *China Mail* in the last week of December. It will contain the fullest and most correct information concerning all changes in the various Firms, Offices, Companies, and Professions throughout China, Japan, and the Philippines; a Calendar for the year 1871; Postal Notices, and all the other matter common to a publication of this kind. Accuracy and completeness will be the main objects aimed at; and to enable the publishers to attain these, it is requested that all to whom printed forms are sent will return them corrected as speedily as possible.

A limited number of Advertisements will be received, and early application is requested.

The DIRECTORY will be published at $2 per copy.

All communications relating to the CHINA DIRECTORY should be addressed to Mr. GEO. MURRAY BAIN, *China Mail* Office, Hong Kong.

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JOHN PEET.

Batavia, 30th April, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day ESTABLISHED myself here as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT. HENRY GRIBBLE.

Nagasaki, 11th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. DENT withdraws from our Firm at Foochow, and Mr. JOHN ODELL is authorised to sign our Firm at that port from this date. BULL, PURDON, and Co.

China, Aug. 20, 1870.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has returned to China for the purpose of conducting his business at this place, at the store lately occupied by Messrs. Thos. Hunt and Co., Peddar's Wharf, under the firm of H. JURGENS and Co. H. JURGENS.

Hong Kong, 1st Sept., 1870.

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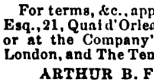

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Hong Kong .	Cornuvia ...	*A in A1	SWID	With des.
Shanghai ...	Forward Ho	A1 17 yr.	SWID	With des.
Do.	D. of Abrcorn	A1 16 yr.	SWID	With des.
Yokohama ..	Serica	*A1 13yr.	SWID	With des.
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Shanghai ...	Sir Lancelot	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow.
Hong Kong	Hopewell	A1 13 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama (Kanagawa)	Eliza Shaw..	A1 17 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

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Batavia and Sourabaya	Cornelia.....	+ 3-3rds LII.	Prnce's	With des.
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Do.	Orient	+ 3-3rds LII.	London	With des.

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Steam via the Suez Canal.
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Regular line of packet ship.
To sail November 25.

FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper BELTED WILL, A1 14 years, 812 tons register; A. LOCKE, Commander; East India Docks. This ship has just made the passage from Canton in ninety-eight days, being the shortest this season.

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DIRECT for SHANGHAI, with quick despatch, the fine river-built, clipper ship LAUDERDALE, A1 15 years (owned by Messrs John Willis and Son), 851 tons register; J. J. SMITH, Commander; East India Docks. Has good accommodation for passengers.

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WM. PUSTAU and Co.,
Hong Kong and Shanghai.

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